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annual health report

1920



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1965

BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

(Mayor - Councillor Walter Kenneth Bradshaw J.P.)

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - Councillor O. Duffelen

Vice Chairman - Councillor T. K. Parkinson

Alderman Mrs. A. Eyre
Alderman H. Spencer
Alderman Mrs. V. Wilmshurst
Councillor K. Ashworth
Councillor A. Bancroft
Councillor J. P. Beverley
Councillor Mrs. M. S. Clay
Councillor Mrs. A. Cropper
Councillor L. Foster
Councillor C. Nottingham
Councillor J. A. Sturman
Councillor J. E. Walton

Co-opted Member - Dr. Foxton

Health and Weights & Measures Sub-Committee

Chairman, Vice Chairman, Alderman Spencer, Councillors Ashworth,
Mrs. Cropper and Sturman

Smoke Control Sub-Committee

Councillor Beverley (Chairman), Councillors Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Cropper
Foster, Nottingham, Parkinson and Sturman.

Mental Health Sub-Committee

Councillor Duffelen (Chairman), Councillors Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Cropper
and Walton.

County Councillor Sturman and Dr. Foxton.

Cleansing Sub-Committee

Councillor Parkinson (Chairman), Alderman Spencer, Councillors Ash-
worth, Bancroft, Beverley, Duffelen, Foster, Nottingham, Sturman and
Walton.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Telephone No.
3463 (Exchange)

Comforts Avenue
Scunthorpe, Lincs.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Referee to the Borough Crematorium -
S. CHILDS, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. AND H., D.P.A.
(Home Telephone No. 3867)

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Referee to
the Borough Crematorium -
DR. N. D. PATON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. AND H.
(Home Telephone No. 2927)

Chief Public Health Inspector -
GEORGE O. ALLEN, M.A.P.H.I., A.M. Inst. P.C., Cert Meat Insp.
(Home Telephone No. 5685)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector -
LEONARD J. HOWSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Public Health Inspectors - (Establishment 4)

DONALD B. WHITE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat Insp.
JOHN F. ROBINSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat Insp.
KENNETH ARTIST, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat Insp.
JOHN H. FREEAR (Promoted 1.7.65.) DIP. P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors - (Establishment 2)

MICHAEL BUTLER
STEPHEN PROCTOR (Resigned 28.2.65)
ALAN STEWART REED (Commenced 20.4.65)

Cleansing Depot Senior Staff -

CHARLES E. WARD (Died 6.3.65)
ERIC TILTMAN
HARRY MUMBY
A. EDWARD BURTON
ROBERT SYKES
ALAN CHAMBERLAIN

75 Workmen

Infectious Diseases Nurse -

Mrs. M. FORD., S.R.N. R.F.N.
(Home Telephone No. 4639)

Public Convenience Attendants -

12 Whole-time
4 Part-time

Chief Clerk -

ALLAN SYLVESTER, A.R.S.H.

(Home Telephone No. - Burton 248)

Senior Administrative Assistant -

CLIVE R. DENCH (Resigned 25.7.65)

ARTHUR G. SIMPSON (Promoted 26.7.65)

Senior Male Clerk -

ARTHUR G. SIMPSON (Commenced 1.1.65)

PETER MURPHY D.P.A. (Commenced 2.8.65)

Clerical Officer -

JOHN COPE (Commenced 15.11.65)

Clerks -

Mrs. PAMELA KNIGHT

Mrs. MARGARET WINNEY (Resigned 3.6.65)

Mrs. CHRISTINE BRATTEN

Mrs. JOAN ARTIST

Mrs. NANCY GRINELL

Mrs. MARGARET WIGHAM (Resigned 30.4.65)

Mrs. BETTY DRINKALL (Resigned 25.4.65)

Miss BRENDA NASH (Resigned 6.6.65)

Miss CAROL ALLISON (Resigned 31.10.65)

Miss IRENE WALTON

Mrs. MARY BOSANQUET (Commenced 31.5.65)

Miss HAZEL COLEMAN (Commenced 10.5.65)

Mrs. MARGARET HARWOOD (Commenced 11.5.65)

Mrs. PEARL MILNER (Commenced 24.5.65)

Mrs. DOREEN SPENCER (Commenced 10.5.65)

Mrs. KATHARINE WEST (Commenced 15.11.65)

Smoke Control Assistants -

Mrs. MARGARET STOTT

WILLIAM GILLET

Mortuary Assistant -

CHARLES BURTON

DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES STAFF

Assistant Medical Officers of Health -

Dr. J.M.M. O'REGAN, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.
Dr. N. M. LAING, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.

Area Dental Officer -

Mrs. M. CLAYTON, L.D.S., B.D.S.

Dental Officers -

VINCENT ALLEN B.D.S. (Part-time) (Resigned 2.6.65)
RICHARD PAGNAM, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.) (Part-time) (Died 19.10.65)
CHARLES F. TEHAN (Temporary) (Commenced 26.1.65) (Resigned 18.12.65)

Dental Auxiliary -

Miss J. A. SCHOON (Commenced 1.1.65)

Dental Surgery Assistants -

Miss P. A. DAVIS (Commenced 21.4.65) (Resigned 31.12.65)
Miss F. GARDNER
Mrs. S. ALLINSON (Part-time)
Miss J. R. EDMUNDS (Commenced 4.1.65) (Resigned 30.4.65)
Mrs. A. M. WILLIAMSON (Commenced 3.5.65)

Health Visitors - (Establishment 16) -

Miss M. BLACKBOURN S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Group Adviser.
Miss N. DUFFILL S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Retired 31.3.65)
Mrs. P. ELLIOTT S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., M.R.S.P.H. (Resigned 30.4.65)
Miss A. FRANCIS S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N. (Resigned 31.3.65)
Mrs. H. SHARPLES S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss F. B. GISSEL S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss N. PARRISH S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss F. O. PEARSON S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Superintendent Nursing Officer -

Mrs. G. F. O'REILLY S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.N.
(Home Telephone No. Bottesford 661)

Midwives - (Establishment 10) -

	Telephone No.
Mrs. K. BEDELLS S.C.M.	3767
Mrs. M. BEVERLEY S.R.N., S.C.M.	Bottesford 694
Miss J. BINNS S.C.M. (Resigned 14.2.65)	
Miss B. CARTER S.C.M.	2485
Mrs. M. CODDINGTON S.R.N., S.C.M.	Bottesford 327
Mrs. H. DAVIES S.C.M. (Resigned 17.9.65)	61473

Midwives - (Establishment 10) - Cont. -

Telephone No.

Mrs. F. DENNY S.C.M.		4465
Mrs. R. H. GREEN S.C.M. (Commenced 29.11.65)		61772
Mrs. R. GORMAN S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Retired 27.9.65)		2457
Miss E. POTTER S.R.N., S.C.M.		4942
Mrs. V. E. RUSLING S.C.M. (Commenced 1.9.65)		61361
Miss E. SWINNEY S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	Bottesford	548
Miss M. WHITE S.C.M. (Resigned 30.4.65)		61676

District Nurses - (Establishment 15) -

Telephone No.

Mrs. B. HAWKE S.E.N.		4954
Mrs. P. HOWELLS S.R.N. (Resigned 28.2.65)		
Mrs. E. LAMBERT S.E.N.		4346
Mrs. A. J. LYONS S.R.N. (Commenced 14.6.65)		61069
Mrs. P. LYONS S.E.N.	Bottesford	243
Mrs. J. MARPER S.R.N.	Scawby	378
Mrs. B. PEART S.R.N.		4081
Mrs. F. REVELL S.E.N.		5203
Mrs. K. RISPIN S.R.N., Q.N.		3706
Mrs. M. STANILAND S.R.N.		5107
Mrs. P. STUBBINS S.R.N.		4380
Mrs. P. M. OATES S.R.N. (Part-time) (Commenced 1.3.65)		2750
	(Full-time from 1.11.65)	
Mrs. E. PRIESTMAN S.R.N., Q.N. (Resigned 20.10.65)		61640
Mrs. A. WALKER (Died 3.6.65)		2804
Mrs. J. WOAD S.R.N., Q.N.		5672
Mrs. J. MELNYK S.R.N., Q.N.	Bottesford	625
Mrs. E. KIDDLE S.R.N.		61730
Miss A. MASTIN S.R.N. (Commenced 22.3.65, Resigned 11.7.65)		
Mrs. S. DOWSON S.C.M. (Part-time) (Commenced 6.9.65)		61403

Bathing Auxiliary - (Establishment 1) -

Mrs. S. THOMAS (Resigned 29.10.65)	
Mrs. B. MORLEY	2251
Mrs. O. PORTER (Commenced 29.10.65)	

Clinic Nurses -

Miss W. DAVIS S.R.N. (Commenced 23.8.65) (Resigned 20.10.65)
Mrs. A. LYONS S.R.N. (Transferred to District Nursing 14.6.65)
Miss R. M. O'REGAN S.R.N. (Commenced 3.5.65)
Miss G. ROBERTS S.R.N.
Mrs. K. I. McCOURT S.R.N. (Part-time) (Commenced 3.2.65)

Chiropodists -

JAMES GARDNER L.CH.

Chiropodists - Cont -

CHARLES WHITTAKER L.CH., S.R.CH.
GEORGE McALLISTER L.CH., S.R.CH. (Commenced 6.9.65)

Physiotherapist -

One Vacancy (Part-time)

Social Worker/Home Teacher for the Blind -

THOMAS ILES (Resigned 13.6.65)
KENNETH H. SMITH (Commenced 12.7.65)

Social Worker for the Physically Handicapped -

MISS. M.E. GRINDELL

Home Help Organiser -

MRS H. LAVERICK

(Home Telephone No. 5535)

Home Helps -

95

Social Welfare Services Clerk -

MRS. M. HARRISON

Mental Welfare Officers -

EDWARD ARMSTRONG
THOMAS BATTEN
MISS. JOYCE E. MINNIS (Commenced 1.1.65)

Welfare Foods Clerk -

MRS. G. TURNER (Resigned 31.10.65)
MRS J. SAXTON (Commenced 26.10.65) (Part-time)

School Nurse -

MRS. M. WILLSMORE S.R.N.

Clinic Clerks -

MISS. M. BURFORD
MRS. M. SIDDALL (Part-time)

To the

CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfils himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

Tennyson.

A study of the past reveals that far reaching changes often pass unnoticed at their start or are marked by seemingly trivial events whose importance is seen to grow as time goes by.

Such an event was the appointment of Hamilton Spencer to the Chairmanship of the Borough Health Committee twenty years ago and such an event might well be his transfer from the Chairmanship of this Committee during the current year.

When Alderman Hamilton Spencer was first elected to the Borough Council thirty years ago the population of the Borough was 38,740 persons and his election was one of the first signs of the political change which was soon to give his party a so far permanent majority. He was appointed to serve on the Health Committee in his first year and has served on it continuously ever since.

In 1945 the political change was complete and he was appointed to be Chairman of the Health Committee and has served as its Chairman continuously until now except for the short period when he was relieved of his Chairmanship, the better to serve the town as its Mayor. Activity and change are constantly associated with the Alderman and his new appointment as Chairman of the Housing Committee while marking the end of an era for the Health Department will inevitably introduce a flood of changes and new ideas to the Housing Department.

As a healthy young man he was almost killed in an accident on the football field and the serious operation and the long months of illness which followed before his eventual recovery, may well have led him to his belief that Health is the most important possession anyone can have and that health is beyond price. It has been one of his frequent comments that you cannot talk health and money at the same time and that health comes first. It is a sad comment on political values that Health at Ministry level has always been considered a minor post seldom worthy of cabinet status to be used as a stepping stone to more important posts within the government. At Local Government level similar values tend to prevail. Fortunately for Scunthorpe, Alderman Spencer was not a man to be easily swayed from his reasoned beliefs and remained true to the standard he set that Health must remain the very first priority.

The result of this belief and of his long service on Health Committees and voluntary bodies, with some aspect of Health as their aim, is that he has an unparalleled knowledge of Health and Welfare in all its aspects and has been able to guide the policy of the town and assist in the furthering of this policy to an extent that can be known only to very few persons indeed and will by these be the more appreciated because it is irreplaceable. Since the start of the Delegation Scheme he has been a real tower of strength in advocating the improvements which are coming far too slowly to satisfy his ardent beliefs.

It is unlikely that in the future any Councillor will give thirty years continuous service to the Health Committee and also serve as its Chairman for twenty years and find that the population of the town has practically doubled during the period. It is inevitable that change must come nevertheless regret remains that this particular change of Chairmanship was not delayed for a few more years.

This year the method of producing the report has changed because the Borough Printing Department, has, for the first time, felt able to cope with the task. The new size and layout as well as other changes are the fruits of co-operation and agreements between the two Departments in the interests of speed and economy and so far as speed is concerned it is probable that future reports will be made available while their contents still retain some local topical interest, even though such interest has in the past been found to be a rather mixed blessing on occasions.

The two pictures on the cover, show the Old and the New at Collum Lane Clinic. The New is the new purpose built Clinic and Child Guidance Centre and the Old is a picture of the previous adapted building, taken, believe it or not, while the building was still in use as a clinic. The graph which divides the two pictures is the actual Infant Mortality Rate graph for the Borough showing the remarkable improvement which has occurred since 1920. The peak on the graph was 101 per 1,000 in 1920 and the lowest point shown is 21.7 per thousand in 1953. This year the figure is 27.9. The Infant Mortality Rate is possibly the most important and most sensitive indication of National and Local Good Health that we have and the fact that the Scunthorpe figures for the past few years have been less satisfactory than those of the nation in general is being carefully examined.

The year has passed smoothly as usual and the town has once again broken a few records. The population is the highest ever recorded and is also over seventy thousand for the first time ever. The various immunisation schemes are now showing remarkable results. There has been no case of Diptheria in the town for eleven years, there are only three notification of whooping cough and there have been no cases of poliomyelitis for the last three years. The notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis have dropped to less than twenty for the third year in succession. Immunisation against measles is now practical and will be started as

soon as the Minister of Health gives his full approval.

Cancer deaths remain high and there is a remarkable new peak of deaths from cancer of the lung among women. This year ten female deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus were reported and this is double the previous highest ever. That this is a consequence of the war time rush of women to start cigarette smoking can hardly be doubted.

In February a diabetes detection campaign was run in the town and it was repeated again in October. The campaign was run at the public conveniences in the town but was not particularly successful. Diabetes detection is now being continued by means of the District Nurses and the Clinic Workers as a routine where possible.

The newly built Collum Lane Clinic in Ashby was put into regular use in January. This is the first Clinic to be built in the town for over half a Century, and is the second Clinic ever to be built in Scunthorpe.

As regards the Compulsary Delegation Scheme there are signs that at long last the spotlight which the Borough turned on the various deficiencies in the county provisions is starting to have an effect and the county are now becoming aware both of the deficiencies in the Borough Services and in the need for some improvements in the rest of the county. The snag is that there are indications of continued Parish Pump thinking in that while it may be accepted that more improvements may be necessary the indications are that Scunthorpe is going to be the last to get its fair share.

The much needed Adult Training Centre for Subnormals has opened at Brigg but it is quite certain that this will not solve Scunthorpe's problem and that Scunthorpe should have one also.

Two Local voluntary bodies helped by the Scunthorpe Borough Council have opened a Day Centre for severely subnormal and handicapped children called the MenCap Centre in a bungalow on Ashby Road. This Centre should not be necessary

if adequate provision had been made available by the local authority. The Borough Health Committee came to the aid of the Remedial Recreational Club which appealed for help and has started to give assistance with its premises.

There are still no premises for welfare work available in the Borough but in spite of difficulties the female mental welfare officer has started what is now a very flourishing social club for female psychiatrics.

The Woodlands Crematorium has completed its first full working year and the returns are given for the first time.

The number of reports made to the Committee has increased and some are not now dealt with in the body of the report. It has therefore, become necessary to add a further section dealing with these reports so that Ministry instructions may be implemented.

S. Childs.

Medical Officer of Health.

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STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Statistical information is provided for the purpose of illustrating the use of the statistical methods described in this report.

Year	Population	Area	Population Density	Area Density
1950	100,000	10,000	10.0	10.0
1951	105,000	10,500	10.5	10.5
1952	110,000	11,000	11.0	11.0
1953	115,000	11,500	11.5	11.5
1954	120,000	12,000	12.0	12.0
1955	125,000	12,500	12.5	12.5
1956	130,000	13,000	13.0	13.0
1957	135,000	13,500	13.5	13.5
1958	140,000	14,000	14.0	14.0
1959	145,000	14,500	14.5	14.5
1960	150,000	15,000	15.0	15.0

The following table shows the population density of the area in 1950. The population density is calculated by dividing the population by the area.

Population density = $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$

For example, in 1950, the population density was 10.0 persons per square mile.

The following table shows the area density of the area in 1950. The area density is calculated by dividing the area by the population.

Area density = $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Population}}$

For example, in 1950, the area density was 0.1 square miles per person.

The following table shows the population density of the area in 1960. The population density is calculated by dividing the population by the area.

Population density = $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$

For example, in 1960, the population density was 15.0 persons per square mile.

The following table shows the area density of the area in 1960. The area density is calculated by dividing the area by the population.

Area density = $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Population}}$

STATISTICS SUMMARISED FOR 1965

Area of the Borough	7,895 acres.
Population (Mid-1965. Registrar General's estimate)	70,180
Population increase	580
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1965 rate books)	21,559
Density of Population per acre.	8.89
Rateable Value	£5,272,749
Product of a Penny Rate	£21,007

Live Births:-

Number (a) Legitimate. M. 650 F. 586	
(b) Illegitimate M. 68 F. 56	1,360
Rate per 1,000 population	19.38
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births.	9.12

Stillbirths:-

Number (a) Legitimate. M. 11 F. 12	
(b) Illegitimate M. 1 F. -	24
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	17.34
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,384

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

M. 21 F. 17	38
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Infant Mortality Rates:-

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	27.94
Legitimate " per 1,000 legitimate live births	29.12
Illegitimate " per 1,000 illegitimate live births	16.13

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) 19.85

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) 16.91

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. 33.96

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths 1

Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths 0.72

Registered unemployed in the Scunthorpe Employment Exchange Area

	Men	Women	Total
January	350	509	859
February	365	436	801
March	360	429	789
April	295	407	702
May	315	398	713
June	293	202	495
July	235	152	387
August	290	269	559
September	285	158	443
October	302	125	427
November	294	124	418
December	349	167	516

TOTAL

7,109

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE - NEW CLAIMS

Monthly Totals

January	2,142
February	1,472
March	1,402
April	1,449
May	1,193
June	1,095
July	1,118
August	943
September	1,118
October	1,208
November	1,417
December	1,305

VENEREAL DISEASES

The following table shows the number of persons residing in Scunthorpe who attended the clinic during 1965.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Syphilis (early)	2	-	2
Syphilis (latent)	-	1	1
Syphilis (congenital)	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea	27	5	32
Other Conditions	70	15	85
Total	99	21	120

WOODLANDS CREMATORIUM

Cremation was made available in Scunthorpe by the Borough Council towards the end of 1964 by the opening of the Woodlands Crematorium, sited in a very suitable position in attractively landscaped surroundings in the Brumby Woodlands area.

Cremation has long been accepted by the general public in this country as an alternative to earth burial, and is likely to become more and more the customary usage in the future, as land for cemeteries becomes more difficult to obtain. As shown in the table below, it was the form of disposal chosen on 302 occasions out of the 624 deaths of Scunthorpe citizens in 1965, the first full year since the crematorium was instituted.

Cremation Statistics 1964

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Of people formerly resident in the Borough.	31	16	47
Of people formerly non-resident in the Borough	20	15	35
Total	51	31	82

1965

Of people formerly resident in the Borough	196	106	302
Of people formerly non-resident in the Borough	193	127	320
Total	389	233	622

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Borough owns and maintains a public mortuary sited adjacent to the Police Station and Courts. 126 bodies were received during the year and 118 post-mortem examinations were performed.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Area in Acres	Density (persons per acre)	No. of inhabited houses	Births		Deaths		Rate per 1,000	Notified Infectious Disease	Notifications of Tuberculosis	Deaths from Cancer	Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population
					Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number of age.	Under 1 year of age.					
1921	27,790	7,961	3.49	5,531	906	32.60	77	86.00	308	11.00	79	18	.647
1926	32,820	7,961	4.12	6,457	678	20.60	31	45.00	268	8.20	81	30	.914
1931	33,990	7,895	4.30	7,548	616	18.10	51	83.00	349	10.20	65	34	1.000
1936	38,740	7,895	4.90	9,970	712	18.30	40	56.10	360	9.20	83	37	.959
1941	45,840	7,895	5.80	12,450	855	18.65	37	43.07	408	8.90	59	44	.959
1946	48,960	7,895	6.20	12,558	1,009	20.60	30	29.73	424	8.66	77	70	1.429
1951	54,030	7,895	6.84	15,081	1,030	19.06	28	27.18	474	8.77	49	61	1.129
1952	54,930	7,895	6.97	15,516	1,038	18.91	37	35.61	422	7.68	40	80	1.456
1953	55,850	7,895	7.07	16,183	1,060	18.98	23	21.69	484	8.66	44	85	1.522
1954	56,520	7,895	7.16	16,777	1,042	18.43	23	22.10	543	8.89	43	92	1.627
1955	57,440	7,895	7.27	17,390	997	17.36	33	33.09	468	8.15	40	87	1.514
1956	58,760	7,895	7.44	17,999	1,093	18.60	29	26.53	496	8.44	28	70	1.191
1957	59,490	7,895	7.54	18,384	1,154	19.39	28	24.26	517	8.69	34	100	1.681
1958	60,700	7,895	7.69	18,783	1,164	19.18	30	25.77	554	9.13	32	107	1.763
1959	61,840	7,895	7.83	19,208	1,236	19.99	32	25.89	517	8.36	22	96	1.552
1960	63,090	7,895	7.99	19,739	1,288	20.42	28	21.74	545	8.64	19	101	1.600
1961	66,790	7,895	8.46	20,153	1,351	20.23	38	28.13	591	8.85	16	102	1.527
1962	68,130	7,895	8.63	20,450	1,445	21.21	37	25.61	570	8.37	23	95	1.394
1963	68,890	7,895	8.73	20,899	1,368	19.86	35	25.58	592	8.59	21	112	1.622
1964	69,600	7,895	8.82	21,082	1,463	21.02	33	22.56	572	8.22	19	115	1.652
1965	70,180	7,895	8.89	21,559	1,360	19.38	38	27.94	624	8.89	21	113	1.610

POPULATION OF THE BOROUGH

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough for 1965 is 70,180, an increase of 580 over 1964. During the year the natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, was 736, so that once again it is clear that the Registrar General is led by his calculations to the view that a small migratory loss is taking place from Scunthorpe. This is very slight, and may indicate nothing more than a dispersal from the centre of the town to housing estates on the periphery, some of which are not within the Borough.

The number of births was the lowest since 1961, and the birth rate per 1,000 population the lowest since 1958. This is quite in accord with modern trends. But the birth rate for the Borough is still above that of the rest of the country.

BIRTHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

Year	Total Births	Recorded Birth Rate	Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	Standardised Birth Rate	Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)
1956	1,093	18.60	0.94	17.48	15.7
1957	1,154	19.39	0.93	18.04	16.1
1958	1,164	19.18	0.93	17.84	16.4
1959	1,236	19.99	0.93	18.59	16.5
1960	1,288	20.42	0.93	18.99	17.1
1961	1,351	20.23	0.91	18.41	17.4
1962	1,445	21.21	0.91	19.30	18.0
1963	1,368	19.68	0.97	19.23	18.2
1964	1,463	21.02	0.97	20.39	18.4
1965	1,360	19.38	0.97	18.8	18.0

Year	Population	Increase of Population over previous Year	No. of live births	No. of deaths	Natural increase (births -deaths)	Migratory increase
1921	27,790	-	-	-	-	-
1922	28,530	740	729	278	451	289
1923	29,420	890	725	293	432	458
1924	30,970	1,550	786	324	462	1,088
1925	31,430	460	743	274	469	-9
1926	32,820	1,390	678	268	410	980
1927	33,050	230	606	321	285	-55
1928	31,660	-1,390	648	238	410	-1,800
1929	31,880	220	651	350	301	-81
1930	31,880	0	732	327	405	-405
1931	33,990	2,110	616	349	267	1,843
1932	34,190	200	591	325	266	-66
1933	34,590	400	553	359	194	206
1934	35,710	1,120	591	320	271	849
1935	37,710	2,000	750	340	410	1,590
1936	38,740	1,030	712	360	352	678
1937	40,270	1,530	812	394	418	1,112
1938	42,000	1,730	853	404	449	1,281
1939	43,940	1,940	923	388	535	1,405
1940	45,680	1,740	908	437	471	1,269
1941	45,840	160	855	408	447	-287
1942	44,990	-850	882	391	491	-1,341
1943	44,830	-160	970	389	581	-741
1944	45,750	920	1,098	395	703	217
1945	46,010	260	968	404	564	-304
1946	48,960	2,950	1,009	424	585	2,365
1947	50,220	1,260	1,163	415	748	512
1948	51,100	880	1,088	431	657	223
1949	52,030	930	1,022	445	577	353
1950	54,090	2,060	1,008	444	564	1,496
1951	54,030	-60	1,030	474	556	-616
1952	54,930	900	1,039	422	617	283
1953	55,850	920	1,060	484	576	344
1954	56,520	670	1,042	543	499	171
1955	57,440	920	997	468	529	391
1956	58,760	1,320	1,093	496	597	723
1957	59,490	730	1,154	517	637	93
1958	60,700	1,210	1,164	554	610	600
1959	61,840	1,140	1,236	517	719	421
1960	63,090	1,250	1,288	545	743	507
1961	66,790	3,700	1,351	591	760	2,940
1962	68,130	1,340	1,445	570	875	465
1963	68,890	760	1,368	592	776	-16
1964	69,600	710	1,463	572	891	-181
1965	70,180	580	1,360	624	736	-156

DEATHS

Six hundred and twenty four deaths occurred during 1965, giving a recorded death rate of 8.89 per thousand of the population. When this rate is corrected by the Registrar General's comparability factor of 1.48, a standardised death rate of 13.16 per thousand is obtained. This may be compared directly with the corrected death rate for England and Wales, 11.5 per thousand since all local variations in age structure, etc., have been removed by the comparability factor. The death rate for Scunthorpe is nearly always above that of the rest of the country, usually by a factor of this order. It is felt that this higher than average rate is not indicative of any particularly unhealthy conditions in Scunthorpe, but is more the effect of general wear and tear in a busy industrial locality. While agreeing that "hard work never killed anybody", the strains involved in industrial labour, and business generally, do appear to affect statistical averages.

This view is supported by the preponderance of male deaths in Scunthorpe. 362 males died to 262 females, thus 58% of all deaths were male. In other years the ratio has been even greater.

This higher male mortality is not solely due to the stresses of wage-earning, as it exists in all age groups under 75 and over, but it is most marked in the middle years from 45 to 65.

This is not to hint that women do not work, or that their daily output of productive energy does not bear comparison with that of males. But it is felt that, on the whole, a smaller proportion of their work is done directly "against the clock", in the way that most males have to work.

Only very general principles may be inferred from these figures. One is of the need of caution in supporting the view that the benefits of increased leisure justify completely the shortening of working hours as long as, due to increased efficiency, production is maintained. If the increased efficiency is obtained at the cost of extra stress and strain during the shorter working hours, the lives of the workers may also be being shortened.

These remarks are addressed to a community in which, according to the Registrar General's classification of causes into 36 categories, coronary disease and angina is the commonest cause of death in both men and women. 92 or 28% of male, and 41, or 15.6% of female deaths, a total of 133 or 21% of all deaths in Scunthorpe, occurred from this cause. This is an increase on 1964, when coronary thrombosis caused 18.3% of the deaths, and is the highest figure recorded in Scunthorpe. Angina is often considered to be a stress disease, increasing with increasing civilization, since it is almost unknown in savage races, but that may be because death occurs so early there that the summative effects of stress and strain are not seen. Consideration of these figures stresses again the advisability of equanimity and tranquillity in life. A quiet life not only seems longer: it has a better chance of actually being longer.

If the Registrar General's causes are grouped into categories, heart disease is the commonest cause of death, with 210 cases, followed by cancer with 113, cerebro-vascular disease with 70, chest disease with 66, accidents with 33, diabetes with 8, digestive disorders with 7, and kidney trouble with 6. There were six suicides during the year.

There was one maternal death in 1965, the first in Scunthorpe since 1958. The fact that it is the first to occur for seven years says a great deal for the standard of obstetrics in the town during that period, during which 9,511 births have taken place. Though the maternal mortality rate has to be reckoned for the year in which it occurs, and thus has to be shown as 0.72 per thousand live births for 1965, the maternal mortality over the seven years is only 0.105 per thousand live births.

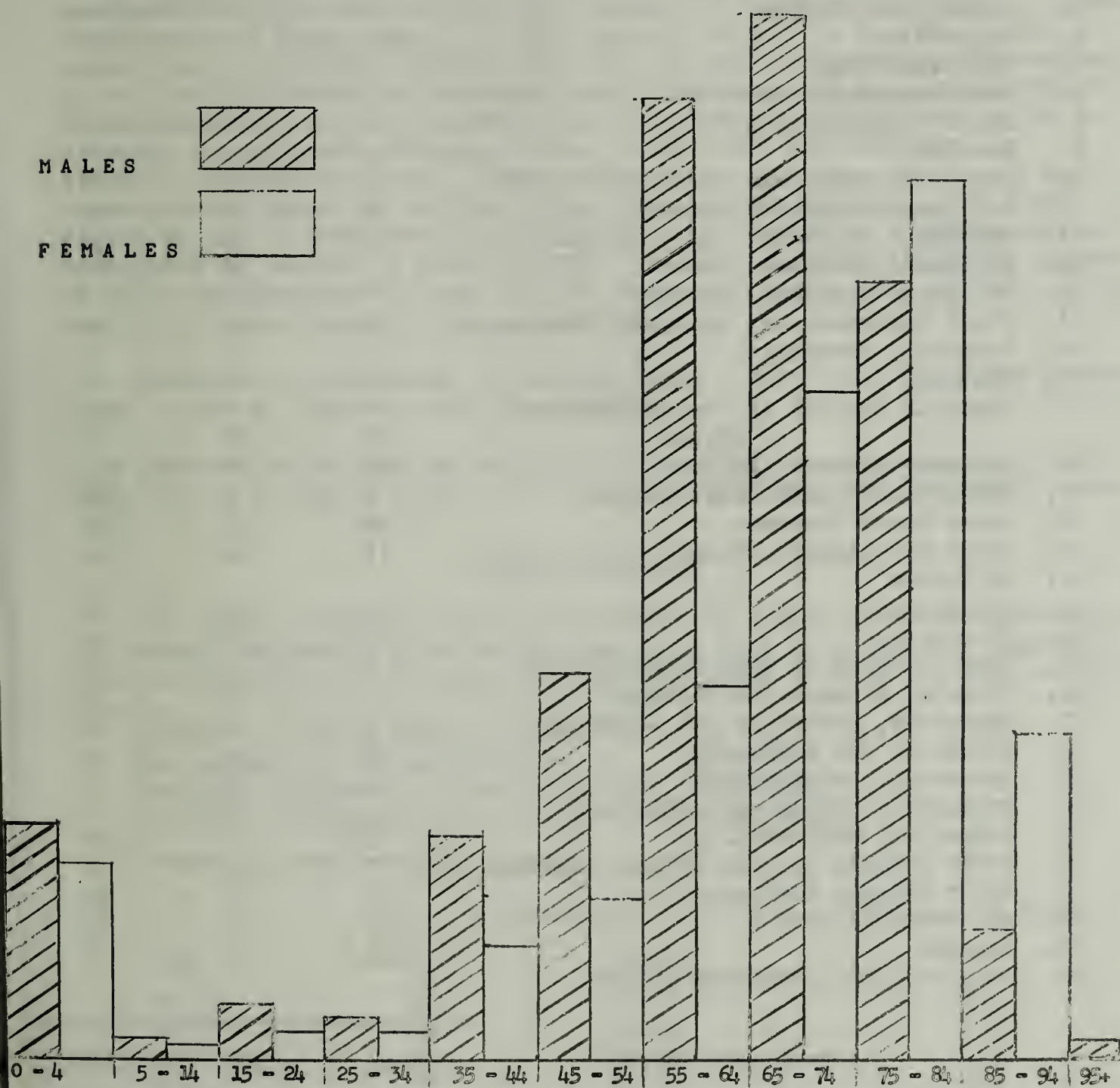
A graph is appended showing the percentage of the total deaths in the various age groups for both male and female. It illustrates the fact that the life span of males in Scunthorpe is about ten years shorter than that of females, i.e. males between 45 and 54 died at the rate that females between 55 and 64 died.

That there are individual exceptions to all general rules is illustrated by the fact that the only person to die in the over 95 age group was a man aged 96.

DEATHS IN THE BOROUGH OF SCUNTHORPE

Year	Total Deaths	Recorded Death Rate	Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	Standardised Death Rate	Rate per 1,000 (England and Wales)
1955	468	8.15	1.36	11.08	11.7
1956	496	8.44	1.48	12.49	11.7
1957	517	8.69	1.49	12.95	11.5
1958	554	9.13	1.49	13.60	11.7
1959	517	8.36	1.49	12.46	11.6
1960	545	8.64	1.49	12.87	11.5
1961	591	8.85	1.56	13.81	12.0
1962	570	8.37	1.56	13.06	11.9
1963	592	8.59	1.51	12.97	12.2
1964	572	8.22	1.51	12.41	11.3
1965	624	8.89	1.48	13.16	11.5

DEATHS PER AGE GROUP EXPRESSED AS A PROPORTION
OF TOTAL DEATHS



REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S FIGURES FOR CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1965

Cause No.	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.		1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other			
3. Syphilitic Disease	1		1
4. Diphtheria			
5. Whooping Cough			
6. Meningococcal Infection			
7. Acute Poliomyelitis			
8. Measles		1	1
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Disease		1	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	12	6	18
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	20	10	30
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.		16	16
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus		1	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	29	19	48
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	1	3	4
16. Diabetes	6	2	8
17. Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	41	29	70
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	92	41	133
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	7	5	12
20. Other Heart Disease	28	37	65
21. Other Circulatory Disease	11	19	30
22. Influenza			
23. Pneumonia	15	17	32
24. Bronchitis	25	7	32
25. Other Disease of Respiratory System	2	-	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum		1	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	4	2	6
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	2	6
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion		1	1
31. Congenital Malformations	3	7	10
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	31	23	54
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	10	5	15
34. All other Accidents	14	3	17
35. Suicide	3	3	6
36. Homicide and Operations of War			
<hr/>			
Total all Causes	362	262	624
<hr/>			

INFANT DEATHS

During 1965, thirty eight infants died before their first birthday, twenty one boys and seventeen girls. All the figures show a disappointing increase over those for 1964, when the perinatal mortality in particular was markedly lower. This is mainly due to the large proportion of premature children, all of whom died within the first week of life. There were twelve of these deaths in 1965, compared with five in 1964. The proportion of premature infants that fail to survive increases very markedly as the period between the expected date of delivery and the actual date of birth lengthens, so that the most sensible approach to this problem is to attempt, by increased ante-natal care, to diminish the proportion of extremely premature births. There was a slight decline, from eight to seven, in the number of children dying from bronchopneumonia, but this figure should be much lower than it is especially as five of these deaths took place in infants of three months or older. Accidental deaths occurred in three children under 1 year in 1965 as compared with four in 1964, which also is a rather unsatisfactory improvement.

Seventeen of the deaths of infants under 1 year occurred in the Maternity Home, twelve in hospital, and nine at home.

Twenty-four stillbirths occurred during 1965, an increase of one over 1964, giving a rate of 18.06 stillbirths per thousand live and still births.

INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality rate is the number of babies under one year old who die during the year, related to the number of live births in the same year. This year thirty-eight infants died and this gives a mortality rate of 27.94.

Number of infants dying in hospital. ... 29

War Memorial 3, Maternity Home, 17, Isolation

Hospital 1, Maternity Home, Grimsby 1, Sheffield

Children's Hospital 6, Sheffield General Hospital 1.

Number of infants dying at home ... 9

Year	Scunthorpe		England and Wales
	Actual No.	Rate	Rate
1954	28	22.10	25.4
1955	33	33.09	24.9
1956	29	26.53	23.7
1957	28	24.26	23.1
1958	30	25.77	22.6
1959	32	25.89	22.2
1960	28	21.74	21.9
1961	38	28.13	21.6
1962	37	25.61	21.6
1963	35	25.58	21.1
1964	33	22.56	19.96
1965	38	27.94	19.0

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES OF DEATH BY REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURNS OF 36 GROUPS

Cause No.	0 - 4 M. F.	5 - 14 M. F.	15 - 24 M. F.	25 - 34 M. F.	35 - 44 M. F.	45 - 54 M. F.	55 - 64 M. F.	65 - 74 M. F.	75 - 84 M. F.	85 - 94 M. F.	95 & Over M. F.	Total
1								1				
3							1					1
8	1											
9							1					
10						1	7 1	4 1	4			12
11						4 2	8 3	6 5	2			20
12					4	2	5	2	3			
13						1						
14		1		1		6 1	6 4	9 6	4 4	2 4		29
15					1		2	1				1
16					2	1	1	1 2	1			6
17					1 3	2 1	7 3	18 10	10 11	3 1		41
18					7 1	13 2	31 10	23 12	16 12	2 4		92
19						1	2 2	3 2	1	1		7
20					1 2		4	9 7	10 17	2 12	1	28
21			1		2	1	1	2 3	6 11	3		11
23	6 2				1 1		1 2	3 3	4 7	2		15
24					1 2	1	10	9 2	4 2	1		25
25									2			2
26					1							
27							1	1	3 1			4
28							1	1 2	1	1		4
29							1	1	1			3
30				1								
31	3 6	1										3
32	11 8		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	6 1	2 1	7 8	2 2		31
33			3 2	1	1 1	2 1		3				10
34	2 1	1	1	1	5	1	1	2 1	1			14
35				1 1		2 1	1	1				
	22 18	2 1	5 3	4 3	21 13	37 15	89 36	97 62	72 81	12 30	1	362

There were no deaths in Cause Groups 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 22 and 36.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate is the number of babies under four weeks of age who die during the year, related to the number of live births in the same year. This year twenty-seven babies in this age group died, twenty-three in the first seven days of life. Twelve of these deaths were due to Prematurity.

Year	Scunthorpe		England and Wales
	Actual No.	Rate	Rate
1954	12	11.51	17.7
1955	22	22.06	17.3
1956	22	20.12	16.8
1957	18	15.59	16.5
1958	22	18.90	16.2
1959	32	16.18	15.8
1960	28	12.42	15.6
1961	25	16.28	15.5
1962	28	19.38	15.1
1963	22	16.08	14.2
1964	21	14.35	13.8
1965	27	19.85	13.0

PERINATAL MORTALITY

This is the ratio of the number of deaths in the first week of life, plus the number of stillbirths, to the total number of live and stillbirths, expressed as the number per thousand total births.

Year	England and Wales	Scunthorpe	Still Births	Total Perinatal Deaths	Under 1 week
1955	37.6	35.1	30	49	19
1956	36.8	43.9	30	48	18
1957	36.2	46.7	37	54	17
1958	35.1	36.2	24	43	19
1959	34.2	38.7	29	49	20
1960	32.9	38.5	35	51	16
1961	32.2	46.6	43	65	22
1962	30.8	40.5	34	60	26
1963	29.3	35.1	30	49	19
1964	28.2	23.55	23	35	12
1965	26.9	33.96	24	47	23

STILLBIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Chronic disease in mother	-	-	-
Acute disease in mother	-	-	-
Disease and conditions of pregnancy and childbirth	2	2	4
Absorption of toxic substances from mother	-	-	-
Difficulties in Labour	2	-	2
Other causes in mother	-	-	-
Placental and cord conditions	2	3	5
Birth Injury	-	-	-
Congenital malformation of foetus	2	6	8
Diseases of foetus and ill-defined causes	4	1	5
	12	12	24

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS DURING 1965

Cause of Death	SEX	Under 1 day	1 - 7 days	Total under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	PLACE OF DEATH			
													Maternity	Home	Hospital	Home
Prematurity	M F	7 2	1 2	8 4				8 4					8 4			
Atelectasis	M	1	1	2				2					2	1		
	F	1	1	2				2					2			
Bronchopneumonitis	M		1	1	1			2		3				3	1	2
	F									2				1		1
Congenital Abnormalities	M	1	1	2	1			2		1			1	1	2	1
	F	2	1	3				4		2			3		1	
Accident	M	1		1				1	2				2		2	2
	F												1		1	1
Birth Trauma	M					1		1							1	1
	F															
Renal Failure	M						1	1						1		
	F															
Measles	M										1				1	
	F															
Total	M	9	4	13	1	1	1	15	2	4	1		21	11	6	4
	F	6	4	10				12		4			17	6	6	5
		15	8	23	2	1	1	27	2	8	1		38	17	12	9
																5

CANCER

113 deaths occurred from cancer this year, giving a cancer fatality rate which is slightly lower than the very high rate of 1964, and the percentage of deaths due to cancer also shows a slight decrease from that year. The fall in lung cancer deaths shown last year was not maintained. There was a much higher percentage of female deaths from this disease than is normal. In a disease which develops slowly, as cancer does, it would, of course, be some years before the Governments Anti-Smoking campaign could be expected to show any effect on the death rate, even if the campaign were successful, and there is no indication at present that the campaign is having any success.

CANCER

Year	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	TOTAL	Population of Scunthorpe	Cancer fatality rate per 1,000 Population	Number of deaths from all causes	Percentage of deaths due to Cancer
1955	19	4	10	6	48	87	57,440	1.51	468	18.57
1956	20	1	10	3	36	70	58,760	1.19	496	14.11
1957	24	7	15	4	50	100	59,490	1.68	517	19.31
1958	23	2	11	2	69	107	60,700	1.76	554	19.31
1959	22	11	14	5	44	96	61,840	1.55	517	18.57
1960	31	7	9	6	48	101	63,090	1.60	545	18.53
1961	25	4	10	3	60	102	66,790	1.52	591	17.26
1962	26	8	13	6	42	95	68,130	1.39	570	16.67
1963	29	10	13	2	58	112	68,890	1.62	592	18.75
1964	21	10	18	8	58	115	69,600	1.65	572	20.10
1965	30	16	18	1	48	113	70,180	1.61	624	18.11

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CANCER

Age	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach		Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus		Malignant Neoplasm Breast		Malignant Neoplasm Uterus		Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
45 -	1	-	4	2	2	1	6	1	11	6	11	6
55 -	7	1	8	3	5	-	6	4	21	13	21	13
65 -	4	1	6	5	2	-	9	6	19	14	19	14
75 -	-	4	2	-	3	-	6	8	8	15	8	15
TOTAL	12	6	20	10	16	1	29	19	61	52	61	52

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Excluding tuberculosis, 1,470 cases of infectious disease were notified this year, compared with 833 in 1964. In other words, 1965 was a measles year, with the peak of the epidemic occurring in the early months. Over two thirds of the cases of infectious disease notified were cases of measles. There was a fatal outcome in one infant. A method of immunizing against measles is in the process of being tested, and will be introduced in Scunthorpe, as soon as it is given final clearance by the Minister of Health. It is to be hoped that this will be in time to limit the next epidemic of measles in Scunthorpe, which is due in 1967.

Last year the position with regard to dysentery (209 cases notified, and a further 40 cases discovered in the course of investigations), giving a total for the year of 249 proved cases of dysentery, was sufficiently serious to merit special mention in this report. This year 344 proved cases of dysentery occurred. In 1951, when 324 proved cases of dysentery occurred - 331 cases were notified but the diagnosis was not confirmed in 7 cases - this was rightly considered a serious epidemic. Then the great majority of cases occurred in the six weeks between the beginning of March and the middle of April, and during this short period occasioned sufficient inconvenience and distress to make the town uncomfortably aware of the presence of an epidemic of dysentery. In 1965 the cases occurred much more evenly throughout the year, and, apart from those unhappily suffering from the malady, the rest of the town was unaware of its existence. But, taking the year as a whole, slightly more unpleasantness due to this disorder occurred in 1965 than in 1951.

Between 1921 and 1940, only 10 cases of dysentery were notified in Scunthorpe, all in 1930. In 1940 cases started occurring rather sporadically, and definite epidemics occurred in 1945, 1951 and 1955. Between these years dysentery continued at a very low level - there was only one case in 1947 - but it never quite disappeared. After the 1955 epidemic, the position altered slightly. In the following years dysentery dropped down a little but there have never been fewer than 55 cases in any year since then. In 1962 the number started rising to this year's peak. Dysentery may now be considered endemic, not epidemic in Scunthorpe, and shown in this report is a graph of the yearly incidence since 1940, which is a typical picture of an epidemic disease becoming endemic in a community. Prophecy as to future trends is usually a profitless occupation in public health, but it seems likely that dysentery will continue to show a high level of incidence in Scunthorpe.

41 cases of infectious hepatitis were notified in 1965 when, for the first time, this disease became notifiable in Scunthorpe. Thus infectious hepatitis steps straight into the position of the third commonest notifiable infectious disease, after measles and dysentery.

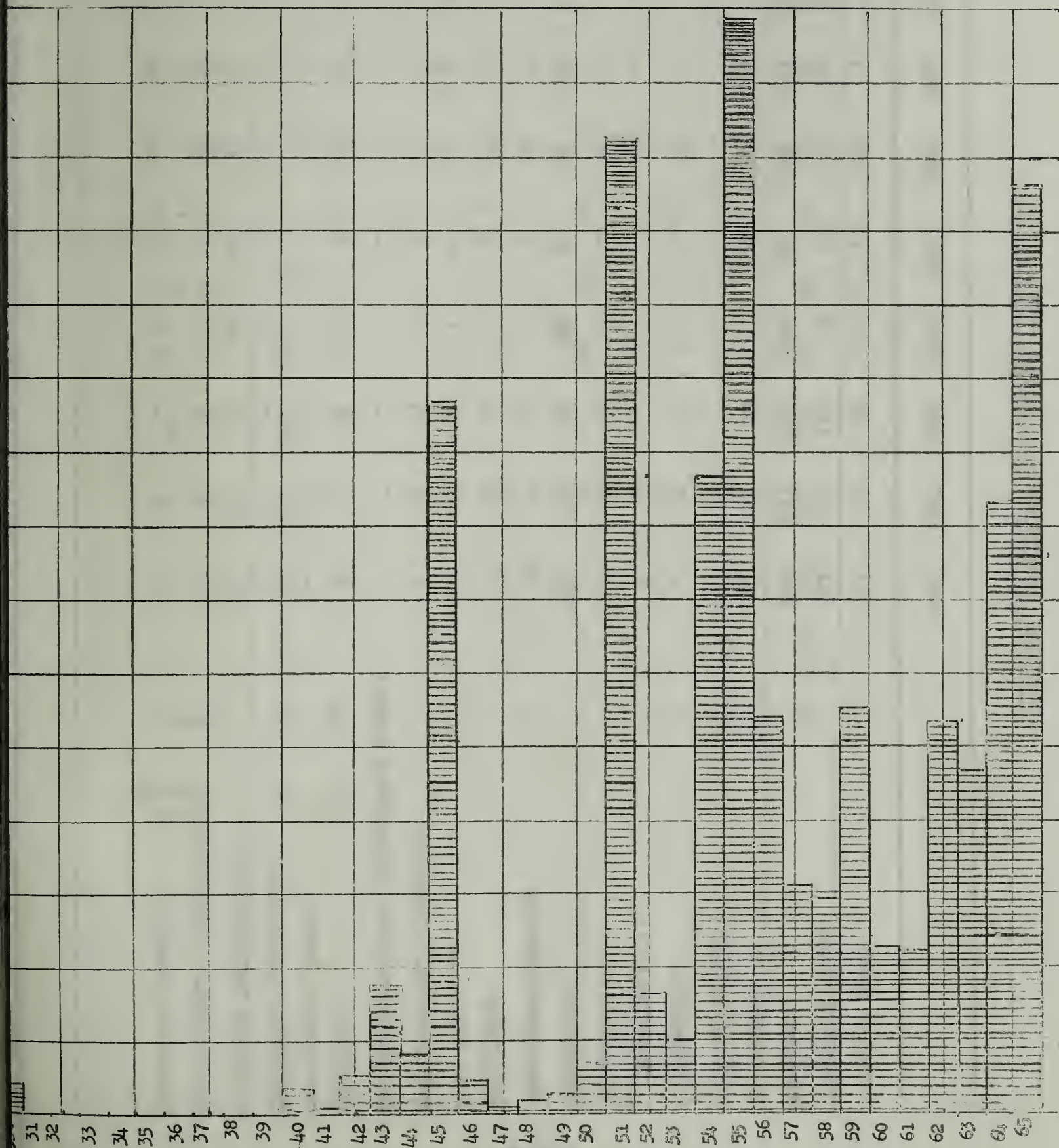
There were no cases of leptospirosis, the other disease made notifiable in Scunthorpe this year for the first time.

The position with regard to other infectious diseases was satisfactory. There was a marked fall in the incidence of whooping cough. 11 known cases occurred, of which three were notified. This is the lowest number recorded since 1940.

There was only one death in Scunthorpe in 1965 under the classification "Other infectious and parasitic diseases". This was from sarcoidosis, a rare and chronic type of parasitic disease.

DYSENTERY - NO. OF CASES FROM 1930

(BETWEEN 1921 to 1940 there
were only 10 Cases notified.)



	Age Unknown	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over	TOTAL
Measles	5	57	125	156	187	154	389	8	2	-	-	-	-	1083
Dysentery	6	24	33	26	20	14	65	24	13	44	25	16	6	316
Whooping Cough	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	5
Food Poisoning	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	2	1	14	9	6	6	-	3	-	41
Meningitis	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	11	85	163	184	209	172	477	44	22	52	25	20	6	1470

TOTAL MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF ALL KNOWN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	14
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	9
Broncho Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	5
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	11
Measles	365	554	119	28	6	3	9	14	6	-	1	-	1105
Dysentery	37	60	56	89	38	17	17	3	8	12	6	1	344
Gastro Enteritis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
Chicken Pox	25	-	33	18	-	17	6	-	-	-	-	2	101
Mumps	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Food Poisoning	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	7
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Rheumatic Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Scabies	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6
Pink Eye	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Impetigo	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rubella	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Infective Hepatitis	8	6	4	5	3	4	1	2	-	-	7	3	43
Glandular Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Observations	29	57	64	23	22	7	12	18	21	8	12	3	276
	476	680	277	167	72	52	49	38	42	26	38	23	1940

PNEUMONIA

There were 32 deaths attributed to pneumonia, in its various forms, this year. 8 of these deaths were due to the acute broncho-pneumonia of infants, 4 were due to adult lobar pneumonia, the notifiable form of the disease, and the rest were due to the form of bronchopneumonia occurring as a terminal illness in old and debilitated persons.

Comparative figures for the last ten years are given below:

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Males	10	10	8	9	13	12	6	12	22	19	15
Female	6	9	8	6	5	6	7	12	8	9	17
<hr/>											
	16	19	16	15	18	18	13	24	30	28	32
<hr/>											

NOTIFICATION OF CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

From 1st January, 1964, it has been obligatory for Medical Officers of Health to submit to the General Register Officer information about all congenital malformations reported in the births taking place in their areas.

The information is obtained from the birth notification cards which are submitted to the Health Department by the person looking after a confinement.

In 1965 twenty-six such malformations were reported to the General Register Office from the Borough of Scunthorpe.

CASES OF MALFORMATIONS NOTIFIED

4	Anencephalus
1	Hydrocephalus
2	Spina Bifida
3	Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida
1	Spina Bifida and other Defects of the Spinal Cord.
1	Spina Bifida and Talipes
5	Talipes
1	Reduction Deformities
2	Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate
1	Cleft Lip
2	Tracheo-oesophageal Fistula, Oesophageal Atresia and Stenosis
1	Syndactyly
2	Mongolism

26

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING

1. (a) FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED) AS RETURNED TO REGISTRAR GENERAL

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
1	1	-	3	5

(b) CASES OTHERWISE ASCERTAINED

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-	-	-	1	1

(c) SYMPTOMLESS EXCRETORS

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-	-	-	-	-

(d) FATAL CASES

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-	-	-	-	-

2. PARTICULARS OF OUTBREAKS

	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	No. of Cases
Agent Identified	-	-	-	-	-
Agent Not Identified	-	-	-	-	-

3. SINGLE CASES

	No. of Cases		Total No. of Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent Identified	5	1	6
Agent Not Identified	-	-	-

THE SCUNTHORPE DIABETES DETECTION CAMPAIGN

In accordance with present day views about the importance of screening tests to diagnose illness in its early and pre-symptomatic stages, a campaign to try to discover some of the undiagnosed diabetics in Scunthorpe Borough was held in February, 1965. The idea was that people should be given the opportunity of testing themselves for the presence of sugar in their urine at those public toilets in Scunthorpe with attendants, by the use of the simple test with "Clinistix" that modern science has made available: all those with positive results would be further screened to confirm that their blood sugar levels were above the average, and those with abnormal sugar metabolism would be referred to their general practitioners.

It must be recorded that the campaign was not a success. Only 900 people, 440 males and 460 females availed themselves of this opportunity to test themselves. Only 8 tests were positive. On further screening of the eight positives, seven were found to have normal levels of blood sugar. Thus only one case of mild diabetes was discovered, out of all the undiagnosed diabetics in Scunthorpe, who probably number at least 350, or $\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the population.

The reasons for the failure of the campaign are (a) there was a poor response by the public generally, and (b) those who did respond were not in the "high-risk" groups where diabetes is a serious problem. As the incidence of diabetes increases with age, it is clear from the results that the older age groups, the seventies and over, were hardly contacted at all. The failure of the campaign would appear to reinforce the opinion that, as far as preventive medicine is concerned, it is almost impossible to persuade the older citizens in a community to meet the health services half-way; in their case, the health services have to make direct contact with them, preferably in their own homes.

ENVIRONMENTAL

HEALTH

SECTION

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The daily volumetric and sulphur dioxide readings were maintained at the four recording stations during the year.

The pattern is similar to other years, higher readings in winter than in summer.

A comparison of the graphs for 1964 and 1965 has revealed the following:

Smoke

Riddings: Slightly higher pollution in 1965.

Health Department:

Perceptibly lower winter pollution in 1965.

Parks: Higher spring and lower autumn pollution in 1965.

Britannia Corner:

Lower spring pollution in 1965.

Sulphur Dioxide:

Riddings: Lower pollution in 1965.

Health

Department: Lower pollution in 1965.

Parks: Higher spring pollution and lower autumn pollution in 1965.

Britannia
Corner: Very noticeable reduction in pollution throughout the year.

MONTHLY AVERAGES OF DAILY VOLUMTERIC SMOKE

AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE RECORDERS

Britannia Corner

Month	Micrograms per cubic metre					
	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January.....	467	79	177	457	65	239
February.....	245	58	116	528	111	228
March.....	294	77	170	387	54	183
April.....	188	32	95	249	73	137
May.....	156	21	79	140	63	80
June.....	357	28	80	80	35	52
July.....	105	13	58	75	26	50
August.....	292	31	100	99	24	50
September.....	215	42	82	181	40	127
October.....	256	26	88	324	97	182
November.....	496	59	164	403	70	189
December.....	480	115	224	530	101	221

Health Department, High Street East.

Month	Micrograms per cubic metre					
	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January.....	459	86	156	532	60	164
February.....	274	54	114	474	76	150
March.....	436	20	166	251	71	159
April.....	214	21	83	226	53	96
May.....	127	41	74	131	39	65
June.....	127	33	73	151	12	40
July.....	89	23	51	69	4	33
August.....	261	12	72	52	6	23
September.....	173	25	66	110	3	61
October.....	195	8	82	120	22	62
November.....	387	45	113	402	32	116
December.....	307	41	128	260	25	113

Riddings, Willoughby Road.

Month	Micrograms per cubic metre					
	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January.....	213	13	79	338	19	96
February.....	172	39	80	208	29	78
March.....	167	20	92	267	19	67
April.....	129	31	47	140	19	48
May.....	104	19	48	73	9	26
June.....	96	11	43	32	3	16
July.....	79	4	40	45	11	28
August.....	87	15	34	59	3	20
September.....	126	24	57	113	3	66
October.....	167	35	61	129	32	70
November.....	157	27	86	224	32	64
December.....	370	42	113	197	17	68

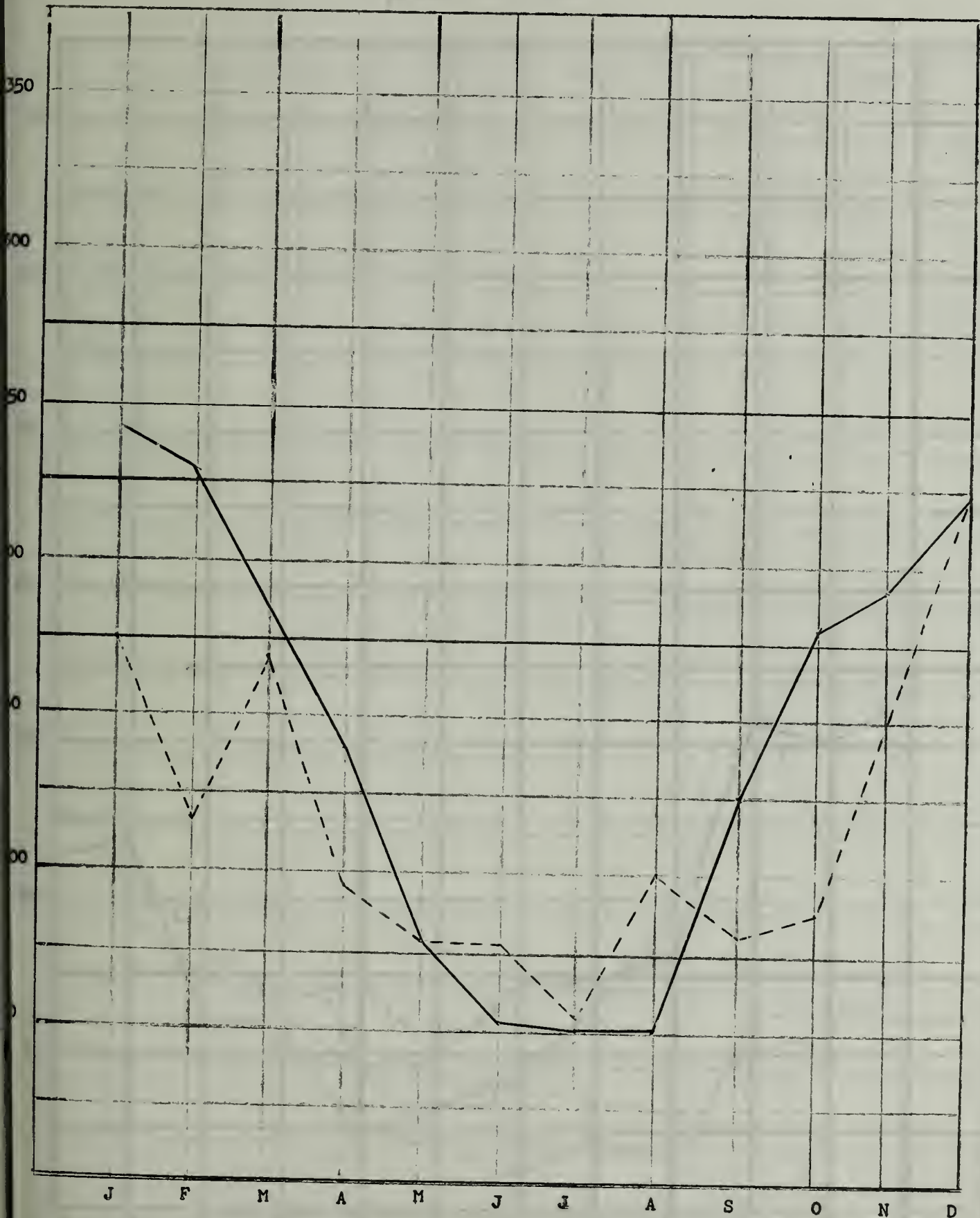
Parks Department, Henderson Avenue.

Month	Micrograms per cubic metre					
	Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
January.....	263	19	86	645	70	201
February.....	181	6	87	246	66	149
March.....	323	52	137	700	55	197
April.....	125	32	66	250	43	106
May.....	111	22	66	135	39	63
June.....	86	18	55	151	3	32
July.....	74	25	44	96	10	50
August.....	127	31	64	71	8	55
September.....	109	23	55	191	15	119
October.....	70	24	39	113	82	105
November.....	266	56	139	220	13	110
December.....	288	79	157	516	95	208

SMOKE AND SO₂ MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1965

BRITANNIA CORNER

— SMOKE
- - - SO₂

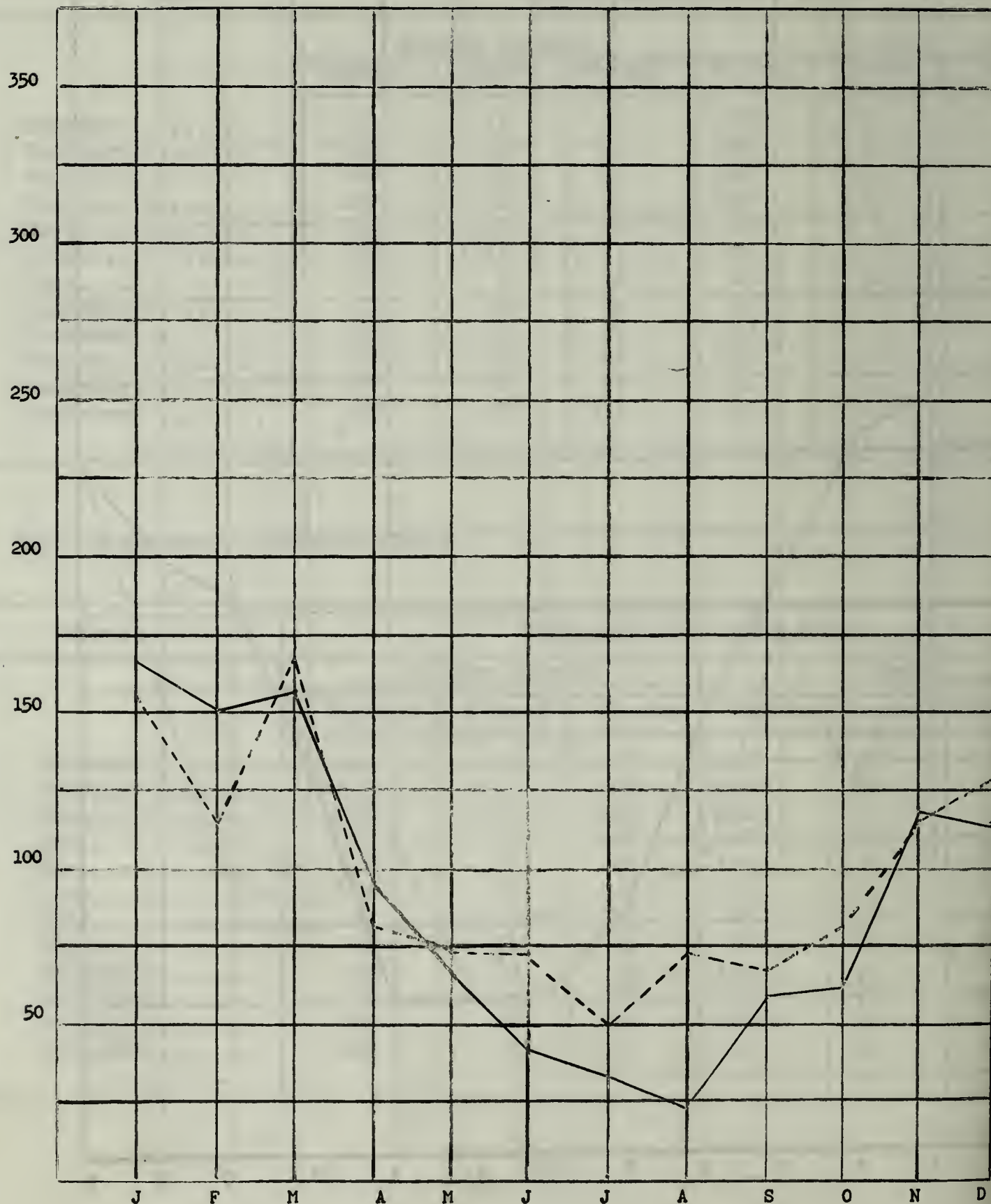


SMOKE AND SO₂ MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1965

HEALTH DEPT. HIGH STREET EAST

———— SMOKE

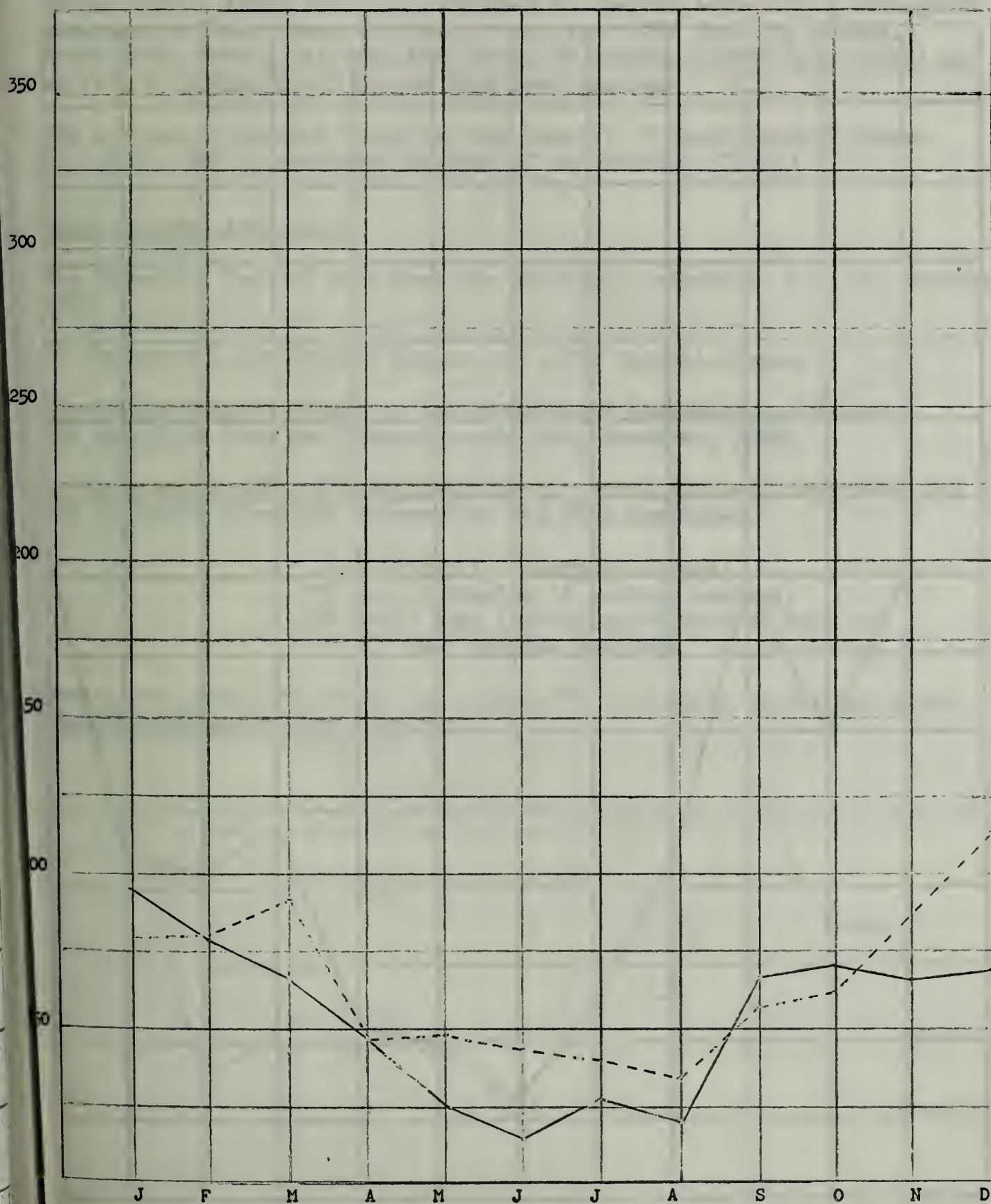
----- SO₂



SMOKE AND SO₂ MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1965

RIDDINGS, WILLOUGHBY ROAD

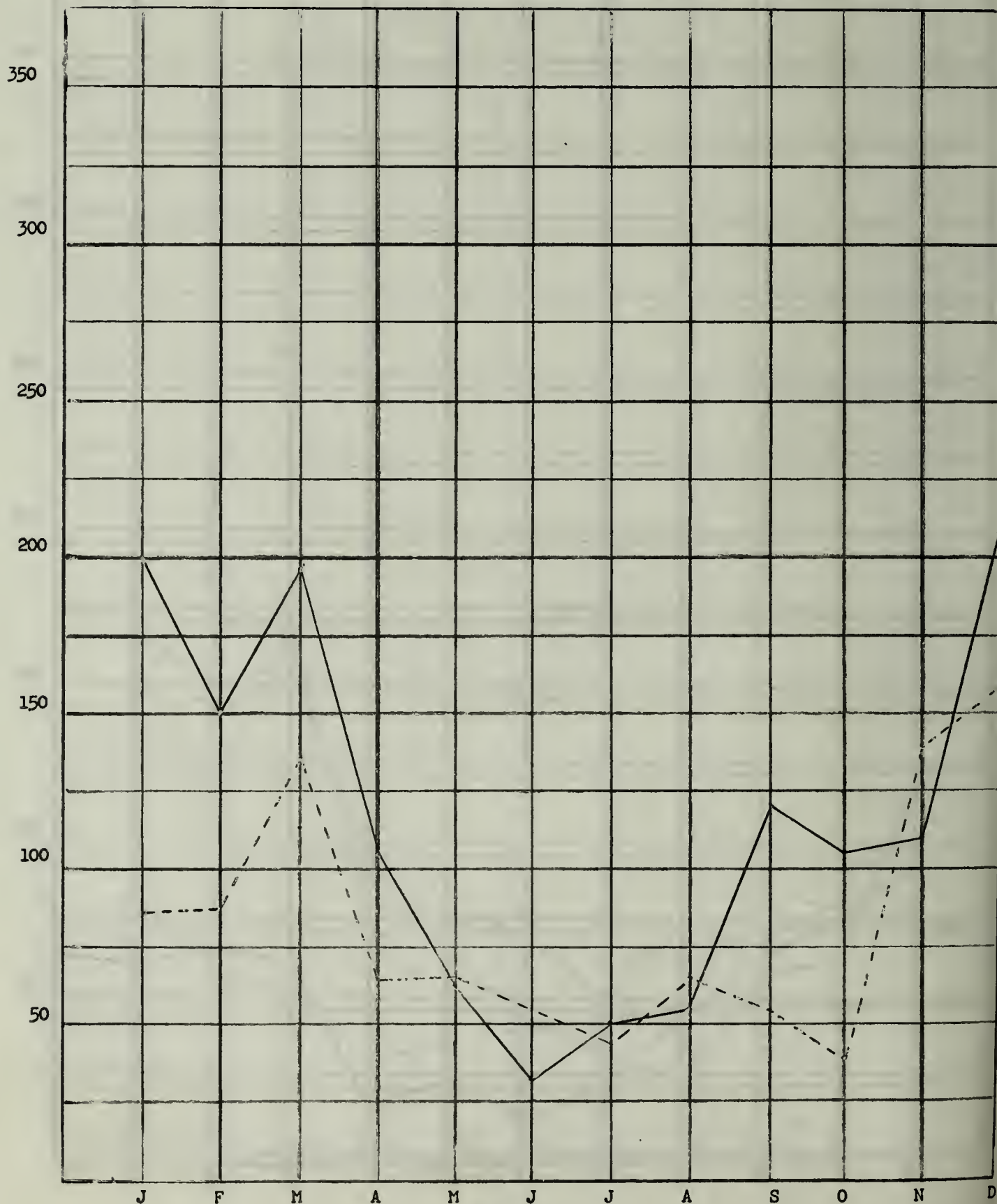
———— SMOKE
----- SO₂



SMOKE AND SO₂ MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1965

PARKS DEPT, HENDERSON AVENUE

———— SMOKE
----- SO₂



SMOKE CONTROL PROGRAMME

Smoke Control Areas Nos. 1-4 continued to operate effectively throughout the year. These areas originally contained 4296 dwelling houses. Since 1962, Area 2 has been the centre of housing estate development and so far, a further 1,425 houses have been erected.

The acreage at present receiving the benefit of Smoke Control Orders is 2,651 - 33% of the total acreage of the Borough (7,895).

Smoke Control Area No.5:

The operative date of this area was originally scheduled for 1st. December, 1965.

It contained 1,434 Private Houses and 1,161 Council Houses.

Due to unavoidable delays in the progress of conversions, however, the operative date was deferred until 1st. December, 1966.

As at December 1965, 873 applications for grant had been considered and the following fireplace conversions had been completed.

- 58 electricity (thermal storage)
- 359 gas (including 16 central heating)
- 420 solid fuel (including 72 central heating)
- 3 oil (all central heating)

During the year 2170 visits and some 1,500 interviews by the two Smoke Control Assistants were involved.

WATER SUPPLY

There are now 30 houses without internal water supply, a decrease of 35 on the previous year. This improved figure is due in part to the demolition of a number of older properties.

35 bacteriological samples and 22 chemical samples of the town's water supply were examined. All were found to be satisfactory.

The following information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer:

(a) Consumption in North Lindsey Water Board Area, year ended 31.12.65.

Domestic.....	1,263,007,000	gallons.
Metered.....	735,421,000	"
	<hr/>	
	1,998,428,000	"

Estimated population at 30.6.65 (Registrar General) = 119,210
Consumption per head per day:-

Domestic.....	29.0
Metered.....	16.9
	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	45.9

In addition to the above potable supplies, from Thornton Pumping Station, 57,198,000 gallons of non-potable water have been supplied for industrial use during the year (0.16 m.g.d.).

(b) Estimated Consumption in Scunthorpe Borough, year ended 31.12.65.

Estimated population at 30.6.65. (Registrar General) = 70,180

Estimated total consumption.....	1,176,761,000	gallons.
Average daily consumption.....	3,221,262	"

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TAP WATER SAMPLES 1965

Physical Characters	13th. Jan.	10th. Feb.	17th Feb.	17th. Feb.	24th. Feb.	24th. March.	31st. March.	28th. April.	5th. May.	4th. August	4th. August.	25th. August.
Suspended Matter.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None	None.	None	None	None	None.
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long.....	Clear: Colour- less.	Clear Faintly yellow.	Clear Colour- less.	Clear: Colour- less.	Clear: Colour- less.	Clear: Faintly Yellow.	Clear: Colour- less.	Clear: Colour- less.	Clear: Colour- less.	Clear: Colour- less.	Clear: Colour- less.	Clear- Colour- less.
Taste.....	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	-	-	Normal
Odour.....	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Chemical Examination:												
Total Solids dried at 180°C.	420.0	550.0	524.0	556.0	538.0	712.0	450.0	362.0	452.0	556.0	544.0	440.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine.	36.0	53.0	55.0	58.0	56.0	46.0	36.0	35.0	37.0	59.0	55.0	59.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride.	59.2	87.4	90.6	95.6	92.3	75.8	59.2	57.7	61.0	97.3	90.6	97.3
Nitrites.....	None	None	None	None	Faint trace. 1.48	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen.....	3.98	1.74	1.45	1.46	1.48	1.17	3.47	2.72	3.47	1.48	1.99	1.48
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.)..	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Total Hardness.....	86.0	46.0	102.0	96.0	104.0	508.0	106.0	84.0	88.0	100.0	92.0	100.0
Temporary Hardness.....	86.0	46.0	102.0	96.0	104.0	247.5	106.0	84.0	88.0	N11	N11	100.0
Permanent Hardness.....	-	None	N11	N11	N11	260.5	N11	N11	N11	100.0	92.0	N11
Oxygen absorbed in 4-hrs at 80°F.....	0.25	0.49	0.33	0.46	0.54	0.34	0.50	0.42	0.42	0.58	0.54	0.29
Ammoniacal Nitrogen.....	0.016	0.032	0.048	0.040	0.018	0.080	0.028	0.028	0.030	0.024	0.012	0.024
Albuminoid Nitrogen.....	0.056	0.032	0.032	0.016	0.032	0.056	0.136	0.032	0.048	0.032	0.032	0.056
Free Chlorine.....	None	None	None	None	None	0.06	None	None	None	None	0.25	None
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	306.1	200.0	80.6	99.1	105.0	-	195.2	206.8	225.8	70.7	87.8	84.0
pH Value.....	6.8	7.6	7.2	6.8	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.4
Bacteriological Examination:												
B. Coli Test (McConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 mil.....	0	0	0	0	18+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subcultures showed.....					B. Coli Type 1 Present.							

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TAP WATER SAMPLES 1965 (Continued)

Physical Characters	17th Sept.	17th Sept.	17th Sept.	11th Nov.	25th Nov.	* 9th Dec.	9th Dec.	16th Dec.	30th Dec.	30th Dec.
Suspended Matter.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	Minute trace. Black specks.	None.	None.	Slight Trace.	None.
Appearance of a column 2ft. long.	Clear: Colourless.	Clear: Colourless.	Clear: Colourless.	Clear: Colourless.	Clear: Colourless.	Clear: Colourless.	Clear: Colourless.	Clear: Colourless.	Faintly turbid: faintly yellow.	Clear: Colourless.
Taste.....	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.	Normal.
Odour.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
<u>Chemical Examination:</u>										
Total Solids dried at 180 C.....	568.0	448.0	484.0	558.0	442.0	572.0	562.0	513.0	502.0	460.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine.....	55.0	34.0	35.0	59.0	37.0	56.0	56.0	57.0	50.0	57.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride.....	90.6	56.1	57.7	97.3	61.0	92.3	92.3	93.9	82.4	93.9
Nitrites.....	None	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	Faint trace.	None.
Nitrates as Nitrogen.....	1.23	3.48	2.99	2.48	3.90	2.48	2.48	1.19	3.98	2.23
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)....	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Total Hardness.....	102.0	90.0	88.0	108.0	84.0	140.0	128.0	148.0	118.0	128.0
Temporary Hardness.....	102.0	90.0	88.0	108.0	84.0	140.0	128.0	148.0	118.0	128.0
Permanent Hardness.....	-	-	-	-	None.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	-	-
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F.	0.08	0.65	0.20	0.86	0.60	0.20	0.16	0.36	0.60	0.48
Ammoniacal Nitrogen.....	0.022	0.016	0.014	0.024	0.104	0.024	0.016	0.064	0.024	0.016
Albuminoid Nitrogen.....	0.056	0.024	0.048	0.032	0.016	0.040	0.048	0.064	0.048	0.024
Free Chlorine.....	None.	None.	0.02	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	81.1	226.8	230.1	82.3	233.0	45.55	57.3	23.7	142.1	48.7
P.H. Value.....	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.1	8.0	7.5	7.5
<u>Bacteriological Examination:</u>										
B.Coli Test (McConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml.....	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subcultures showed.....	B.Coli Type 1 Absent.	B.Coli Type 1 Absent.	B.Coli Type 1 Absent.			* Microscopical examination of sediment showed..... Minute vegetable particles.				

Swimming Baths

Samples of water have been taken regularly from the public swimming baths, also from the two swimming baths attached to schools.

The results are as follows:

	Bacteriological		Chemical	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory.
Public Baths.....	49	-	13	2
Henderson Avenue School.....	12	7	2	1
John Leggott Grammar School.....	35	5	7	2

All the unsatisfactory samples were immediately followed up by a series of satisfactory samples.

The Baths Superintendent has supplied the following information in respect of attendances at the municipal baths during the year 1965 (January to December).

1965	Swimmers- Adult, Jnr. Juvenile & Transfers.	Spectators	School Swimming	Clubs	Total Swimming	Slipper Baths	GRAND TOTAL
Jan.	2,181	41	3,536	932	6,690	1,046	7,736
Feb.	3,521	32	3,007	1,198	7,758	996	8,754
Mar.	3,470	37	3,848	1,347	8,702	1,093	9,795
Apr.	7,086	116	1,183	1,502	9,887	1,006	10,893
May.	20,882	1,339	5,117	3,494	30,832	1,177	32,009
June	19,809	1,452	3,829	2,945	28,035	1,175	29,210
July	19,789	1,492	3,513	3,040	27,834	1,319	29,153
Aug.	26,528	2,071	—	2,727	31,326	1,265	32,591
Sept.	12,859	1,132	2,253	2,158	31,009	934	31,943
Oct.	1,529	41	2,457	859	4,886	1,027	5,913
Nov.	2,015	30	3,615	1,126	6,786	934	7,720
Dec.	1,889	73	4,375	1,319	7,656	963	8,619

Paddling Pools

17 bacteriological samples of water were examined from the pools in the town and all were satisfactory.

Public Baths

During May there was noted by the Public Analyst high chloride figures for the small public swimming pool. The Baths Superintendent reported:

"During the past few weeks, swimming clubs, especially the Area Youth Organisation, have been 'overloading' the pool during their club nights. I have spoken to the Club organisers and the Education Department on this matter and they have agreed to reduce the numbers allowed in the pool at one time."

"The water in the pool has now been changed and 'extra filtration is taking place in order to maintain the necessary standard required'".

School Swimming Pool

There are now two school swimming pools in the town. The first - at John Leggott Grammar School - came into operation in 1964, and the second - at Henderson Avenue School - was put into use during 1965.

Sampling of the water of these pools for bacteriological and chemical examination is carried out and the unsatisfactory samples noted have resulted in more detailed inspection and surveillance being carried out by the school staff to ensure that the pool is properly used.

M I L K

The two local dairies continue to bottle all the milk sold in the town.

117 shops sell bottled milk.

12 samples of milk (4 out of 78 Homogenised, 7 out of 200 Pasteurised and 1 out of 3 Untreated) failed to pass the methylene blue test. There was no evidence to show why this happened and follow up samples were satisfactory.

3 samples of milk were biologically examined and none showed evidence of brucella organisms.

Number of Samples Taken.		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		
A.	<u>Bacteriological:</u>		<u>Methylene</u>	<u>Phos=</u>	<u>Turbidity</u>
			<u>Blue</u>	<u>phatase.</u>	
	Homogenised.....78	74	4	-	-
	Pasteurised.....200	193	7	-	-
	Sterilised..... 82	82	-	-	-
	Untreated..... 3	2	1	-	-
	Total.....363	351	12	-	-
B.	<u>Biological:</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Brucella Organisms:</u>		
	Number taken.....13	13	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>		
C.	<u>Gerber:</u>		<u>Milk Fats</u>	<u>Non-Fatty Solids</u>	
			<u>Deficient In:</u>		
	Untreated.....102	91	-		11
	Heat Treated.....13	13	-		-
	Total.....115	104	-		11

M I L K

The following licences are in force:-

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised".....	2
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised".....	2
Dealer's (Pre-Packed Milk) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised".....	117
Dealer's (Pre-Packed Milk) Licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised".....	5
Dealer's (Pre-Packed Milk) Licence authorising the use of special designation "Ultra Heat Treated".....	1

The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations 1965:

The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations 1965 came into force on the 1st October, 1965.

A new special designated milk "Ultra Heat Treated" has been prescribed. The Milk is processed at a much higher temperature than hitherto (270°F for one second) as against the pasteurising temperature of 140°F - 150°F for 30 minutes and 161°F for 15 seconds.

No plant to deal with this type of milk is in operation in the town but one retailer is licensed to sell such milk.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963:

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

ICE CREAM

There are three premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream and 189 shops are registered for the sale of this commodity.

Follow-up samples on the two Grade 3 samples were taken and proved to be satisfactory.

Number of samples taken.	Grade.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.
A. Bacteriological,.....41	34	5	2	0
B. Chemical.....20	<u>Satisfactory</u> 20		<u>Unsatisfactory</u> -	

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Details of premises subject to Sections 16 and 19 of the above Regulations:-

Section 16 (Provision of Wash-Hand Basins):

Fish Products.....	38
Milk Trades.....	6
Cafes, etc.....	41
Butchers.....	47
Bakers/Flour Confectioners...,.....	26
Grocers, etc.....	162
Others.....	29
	<hr/>
	349

Section 19 (Provision of Sinks):

Fish Products.....	38
Milk Trades.....	6
Cafes, etc.....	41
Butchers.....	47
Bakers/Confectioners.....	26
Grocers, etc.....	162
Others.....	3
	<hr/>
	323

It is satisfying to note general compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 by all food shops. Only one shop was found to be without a sink and the attention of the occupier has been drawn to this omission.

FOOD SAMPLING

163 samples of food and drugs, all informal, were taken during the year under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Details are as follows:

	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Almond Flavouring.....	-	2	2
Almond Marzipan.....	-	4	4
Almond Oil.....	-	4	4
Ammoniated Mercury Ointment B.P.....	-	3	3
Bicarbonate of Soda.....	-	3	3
Borax.....	-	3	3
Bronchial Mixture.....	-	1	1
Butter.....	-	3	3
Camphorated Oil B.P.....	-	3	3
Cascara B.P.....	-	3	3
Cascara Extract.....	-	3	3
Castor Oil B.P.....	-	3	3
Cheese (Cheshire).....	-	3	3
Citric Acid.....	-	4	4
Cochineal Food Colour.....	-	2	2
Cod Liver Oil B.P.....	-	1	1
Cough Lozenges.....	-	1	1
Cough Mixture.....	-	1	1
Cough Sweets.....	-	2	2
Cough Syrup.....	-	1	1
Cream.....	-	2	2
Cream of Tartar B.P.....	-	3	3
Currants.....	-	4	4
Curry Powder.....	-	2	2
Epsom Salts B.P.....	-	3	3
Eucalyptus Oil B.P.....	-	3	3
Fish Cakes.....	-	3	3
Flour - Plain.....	-	2	2
Flour - Self Raising.....	-	1	1
Full Cream Evapourated Milk (Unsweetened)	-	2	2
Garden Peas.....	-	1	1
Gelatine.....	-	3	3
Glauber's Salt.....	-	3	3
Glycerin, Lemon & Honey Cough Mixture.....	-	1	1
Ground Almonds.....	-	6	6
Ground Ginger.....	-	3	3
Honey - Pure.....	-	3	3
Ice Cream.....	-	19	19
Lard - Pure.....	-	3	3
Carried forward.....	-	117	117

	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Brought Forward</u>	-	117	117
Lemon Jelly.....	-	3	3
Liquorice.....	-	4	4
Liquorice and Aniseed Cough Mixture.....	-	1	1
Phenacetin Tablets B.P.....	-	3	3
Potato Chips.....	-	2	2
Processed Peas.....	-	2	2
Raisins.....	-	4	4
Raw Linseed Oil B.P.....	-	3	3
Saccharin.....	-	3	3
Sausage Pork.....	-	6	6
Strawberry Ice Cream.....	-	1	1
Strawberry Puree.....	-	1	1
Sulphur Ointment B.P.....	-	4	4
Sultanas.....	-	4	4
Vanilla Flavouring.....	-	4	4
Violet Food Colour.....	-	1	1
	-	163	163

The following table shows the result of the unsatisfactory sample:

No. of sample.	Nature of sample.	Formal/ Informal	Report.	Action Taken.
3880	Sulphur Ointment B.P.	Informal	Contained 8.84% of Sulphur. Deficient in Sulphur.	Existing Stock Withdraw.

Meat Inspection

The amount of meat inspected and condemned during the year remains much the same, and there are no outstanding features worthy of note.

A 100% inspection of all meat killed in the Borough has been continued throughout the year by the three inspectors who are employed full time on a three weekly cycle. Routine visits are made to butchers' shops to check on meat killed outside the Borough and brought in for sale.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, 1965.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered during the year.

	Beast	Cows	Calves	F.M.C. & Private	Sheep	Fishers	Pigs
				Sheep			
January.....	502	-	10	515	135		264
February.....	477	-	6	393	42		234
March.....	615	-	1	209	-		268
April.....	462	-	3	194	4		281
May.....	721	-	1	274	12		226
June.....	676	-	1	419	21		212
July.....	571	-	-	1133	18		208
August.....	492	-	-	1065	130		200
September.....	511	-	-	1057	214		234
October.....	647	-	-	1326	173		289
November.....	575	-	-	848	165		294
December.....	531	-	-	786	95		203
YEAR TOTAL	6780	-	22	8219	1009		2913

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED 1965

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.....	6780	-	22	9228	17045
Number inspected.....	6780	-	22	9228	17045
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	2	-	-	1	21
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	1496	-	1	38	1223
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	22.1	-	4.5	0.4	7.3
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	2	-	-	-	244
Tuberculosis.....	0.03	-	-	-	1.4
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	35	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-

UNFIT MEAT SURRENDERED 1965

The following table shows the amount of meat surrendered after examination, giving the weight in pounds and the disease or cause of unfitness.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Tuberculosis.....	332	261	273	166	300	204	109	107	252	325	331	319	2979
Abscesses.....	598	621	890	815	926	547	577	571	790	1024	1269	956	9584
Arthritis.....	78	29	24	20	8	34	11	28	3	4	38	63	340
Actinobacillosis.....	60	-	30	-	60	-	180	60	-	30	-	-	420
Bruising.....	25	536	21	203	720	19	39	22	331	111	168	177	2372
Cysticercus Bovis.....	64	-	34	68	3	38	94	34	69	104	36	38	582
Dropsy and Emaciation....	1324	-	39	-	460	36	-	50	-	-	-	183	2092
Erysipelas and Urticaria..	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	15	104	122	-	257
Fevered.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	254	319
Pyæmia.....	239	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	301
Septicæmia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	218	350
Moribund.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflammation & Pneumonia..	547	382	403	589	364	482	304	521	653	643	552	586	6026
Parasitical Infestation...	513	395	315	192	309	488	478	441	489	428	774	1560	6382
Other Conditions.....	116	425	60	200	678	178	122	330	894	287	107	28	3425
Unfit MEAT Surrendered..	3896	2649	2089	2253	3828	2088	2127	2164	3496	3060	3397	4382	35429

Unfit Food Surrendered: 2 tons 14 cwts.

SHOPS - CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED

Non-Food Shops:

Type	Number Involved.	Provision of Forms	Thermo- meter.	First Aid.	Washing Facili- ties.	Bins/ Rubbish.	Lockers/ Clothes.	W.C. Accommodation.
Hairdressers.....	5	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
Drapers.....	4	1	3	3	1	-	-	-
Garages.....	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Army Stores.....	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
Laundries.....	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Chemists.....	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
Newsagents.....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Do-it-Yourself...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Second-Hand Shops	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture.....	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	-
Gents Outfitters.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Model Shop.....	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Dry Cleaners.....	3	1	3	2	-	-	-	-
Shoes.....	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bingo Club.....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Jewellers.....	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Electrical/T.V...	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wool.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.....	33	17	15	13	6	3	1	2

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Registrations and General Inspections:-

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving general inspection during year
Offices.....	20	152	152
Retail shops.....	50	576	576
Wholesale shops, warehouses...	4	26	26
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens,.....	3	36	36
Fuel storage depots.....	1	2	2
TOTAL.....	78	792	792

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises.....947

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace:

Class of Workplace.	No. of persons employed.
Offices.....	1031
Retail shops.....	2329
Wholesale departments, warehouses.....	193
Catering establishments open to the public.....	410
Canteens.....	7
Fuel storage depots.....	12
TOTAL.....	3982
Total Males..	1422
Total Females..	2560

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) of (5) of the Act....6

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.General:

At the end of 1965, the total number of registered premises exceeded the 1964 total by 14.

In spite of this negligible increase in the number of premises, it will be noted that the total of staff employed (3982) is a reduction of 723 on the previous year's figures, the reason being that actual inspections have shown that the original 'OSR.1' Notifications - from which the 1964 totals were derived - contained figures for personnel not under the scope of the Act.

Notices:

The lack of notices requiring serious structural alteration, etc., is no doubt due to the high ratio of comparatively new properties in the town. Like-wise, sanitary accommodation has not proved a great problem in that the Department have for some years past recommended a standard akin to that laid down in the present regulation.

Notices Served and Abated:

Premises	No. of Notices served.	No. of Notices abated.
Shops.....	421	93
Offices.....	86	7

The majority of notices concerned items of a comparatively minor nature, for example, provision of Thermometers, First Aid Equipment, Display of Abstracts, etc. Nevertheless, in a number of cases notice requirements have included the provision of hot water and washing facilities.

A small number of cases of overcrowding in offices was also discovered.

Details of items covered by notices:

Category	Number of Notices	
	Shops.	Offices.
Cleanliness.....	45	1
Overcrowding.....	1	1
Temperature.....	8	-
Thermometer.....	153	44
Ventilation.....	8	1
Lighting.....	9	1
Sanitary Conveniences...	16	10
Wash-hand Basins.....	16	5
Hot and Cold Water.....	79	33
Towel, Soap, etc.....	8	-
Drinking Water.....	1	-
Accommodation for clothing.....	15	2
Seating Arrangements.....	2	-
Seats (Sedentary Wrkrs)..<	-	3
Eating Facilities.....	3	-
Floors, Passages, Stairs Fencing-Exposed Machinery....	13	1
First Aid.....	8	-
Information for Employees.....	116	34
	213	54
Total No. of Items covered by Notice....	714	190
FULL TOTAL.....	904	

Notification of Accidents (Section 48 and L.A. Circ.8):

Thirteen accidents were reported during the year, all of a minor nature.

It is of interest that these notifications were received from the larger stores, etc., which raises a query as to whether the smaller establishments are fully aware of their responsibilities under this legislation.

/over..

Details of Accidents:

Date of Notification.	Details
11.1.65	Female Shop Assistant strained back when moving a 40 lb. Cheshire cheese.
29. 1.65.	Male Assistant damaged foot in kicking a box of salvage.
5. 2.65.	Female Assistant lifted a case and strained her back.
22.2.65. (2 persons involved.)	Store manager attempted to damp down solid fuel central heating boiler by throwing water on fire-bed. Manager and female assistant both incurred scalds on hands, face and neck.
20.4.65.	Female assistant cut finger on bacon slicing machine, necessitating small skin graft.
19.5.65.	Female Assistant trapped finger in door of lift.
1.6.65.	Female Assistant fell from step ladder from height of 12".
3.6.65.	Female Assistant trapped hand with adjustable seat
9.8.65.	Female Assistant trapped finger in door (hanging style).
1.9.65.	Female Assistant felt faint and at this time caught hand in revolving brushes of dishwashing machine.
30.11.65.	Female Assistant twisted foot when she slipped at bottom of staircase.
14.12.65.	Female Assistant slipped off steps when dealing with display.

Safety:

In this connection there are instances where it has been necessary to require guards for machinery, for example, bacon slicers, refrigerator motors.

Summary:

As far as Scunthorpe is concerned it can be seen that every effort has been made to comply with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. In fact, a complete survey and inspection of every type of premises was made during the year as can be seen from the OSR.14.

It is interesting to see from the various records given that it has been necessary to serve a high percentage of notices asking for the various requirements under the Act. It would appear that during 1965, the full impact of this Act had not registered on the may different types of shopkeepers and office managers, etc., in the town.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

L.A. CIRCULAR 9 - REPORT ON "LIGHTING" (relating to the last three months of 1965):

The circular refers to standards of lighting, both artificial and natural.

As the survey and inspections involved visits at various times of day, it was evident that the available natural light at a given point within an establishment could vary tremendously.

It was decided therefore to obtain meter readings under normal working conditions that is, in practice during November, the majority of establishment augment the meagre natural light with artificial light for most of the working day, the light readings were taken under these conditions.

The pocket light meters used by this authority are SANGAMO-WESTON Model S.85 (Twin Scale 0-60, 0-300 Lumens per sq.ft.).

The following narrative report is laid out on the lines indicated by L.A. Circular 9.

General

Offices:

The majority of offices inspected has a reasonably good standard of lighting at desk level.

Associated staircases, corridors, etc., however, were not so adequately served, and could be improved in many cases.

Shops:

Lighting was in almost every case perfectly adequate in display and sales areas.

In working areas, stockrooms, etc., the lighting intensity was naturally lower, although in most cases still reasonable for the work carried on.

Corridors, washrooms, etc., were again noted as the points most requiring improvement.

Examples of Unsatisfactory Lighting.

In the case of two officers inspected, lighting was definitely inadequate due to the use of low wattage bulbs. The occupiers agreed to a request for improvement.

Lighting Standards:-

No specific lighting standards have been recommended in terms of lumens.

Glare:

No instances of excessive glare were found.

Detailed Information regarding premises inspected during November, 1965:

Offices:

Number of office premises where lighting, either natural or artificial, at the working plane was:-

- (a) less than 5.....2
- (b) More than 5 but less than 10.....3
- (c) More than 10 but less than 15.....13
- (d) More than 15 but less than 25.....18
- (e) More than 25.....11

Shops:

Standards of lighting in lumens/sq.ft. in shops are given in the following table, which shows direct comparison between working areas and selling areas.

Lighting Intensity In Lumens per Square Foot	
Working Areas.	Selling Areas.
20	20
8	30
8	8
10	24
8	6
14	20
35	45
14	40
15	36
20	36
22	50
20	25
14	30
15	15
35	45
14	26
21	23
22	10
15	20
19	23
13	22
12	32
14	20
15	20
12	17
20	25

RODENT CONTROL
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricultural
		Non-Agricultural				
		(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses \emptyset	(3) All Other +	(4) Total of Col (1), (2) & (3)	
.	Number of properties in Local Authority's District (See Notes 1 and 2 overleaf)	100	21,559	2,196	23,855	14
.	Total number of <u>properties inspected</u> as a result of <u>notification</u> (See Note 3)	25	342	51	418	
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common rat Major Minor	22	316	42	380	1
	Ship rat Major Minor					
	House mouse Major (See Note 4) Minor	3	26	9	38	-
I.	Total number of <u>properties inspected</u> in the course of <u>survey under the Act</u>	14	425	86	525	-
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common rat Major Minor	2	14	2	18	-
	Ship rat Major Minor					
	House mouse Major Minor		3		3	-
.	Total number of <u>properties otherwise inspected</u> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)			447	447	-
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common rat Major Minor			7	7	-
	Ship rat Major Minor					
	House mouse Major Minor			2	2	-
.	Total inspection carried out - including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available).					
.	Number of <u>infested properties</u> in Sections II, III & IV treated by the L.A.	27	359	62	448	1

\emptyset Including Council Houses.

+ Including Business Premises.

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED AND IMPROVEMENTS
EFFECTED.

	<u>Informal Action</u>	<u>Formal Action</u>	<u>Total</u>
Internal house repairs.....	95	14	109
External house repairs.....	55	22	77
New sinks and water supply.....	12	2	14
Dustbins provided.....	83	-	83
Drains cleared by Local Authority.....	717	-	717
Drains cleared after notice to owner...	21	-	21
Drainage work carried out.....	2	-	2
Water closets repaired.....	39	2	41
Accumulations removed.....	11	-	11
Infestations cleared (ants, etc.).....	93	-	93
Houses cleansed.....	6	-	6
Yards cleansed.....	8	-	8
Nuisance from animals.....	5	-	5
Nuisance from burning of rubbish, etc..	4	-	4
Foul Ditches.....	1	-	1
Noise.....	2	-	2
Smells.....	3	-	3
Gas.....	1	-	1
Electricity.....	1	-	1
Overcrowding.....	2	-	2
<u>Houses in Multiple Occupation</u>			
Overcrowding abated.....	9	1	10
Rooms cleansed.....	3	-	3
Hot water supply provided.....	4	-	4
Cooking facilities provided.....	1	-	1
Washbasins, sinks provided.....	2	-	2
Dustbins provided.....	3	-	3
General repairs.....	3	-	3
Accumulations Removed.....	3	-	3
	<u>1,189</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>1,230</u>

HOUSING

New Houses:

338 houses were built by the local authority, 14 by other authorities and 195 by private builders.

Other Houses:

No sub-standard houses were dealt with by closure or demolition during the year.

Most of the older property in the town is the subject of compulsory purchase orders for the purpose of demolition. As the houses are sold to the Council, the tenants are re-housed and the doors and windows bricked up to prevent vandalism. Unfortunately, there are houses in these areas where the sales have not yet taken place and the houses are still tenanted. This means that demolition of a block cannot be effected and the whole area soon takes on a derelict appearance. The owners of these remaining houses are loth to spend any money on repairs and it is becoming most difficult to keep the houses wind and watertight without having to resort to closure procedure.

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected during the year:

1. By the Local Authority.....	338
2. By other Local Authorities.....	14
3. By other bodies or persons.....	195
4. Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished.....	-

Inspection of Dwelling Houses During the year:

1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	306
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	1046

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers.....	281
---	-----

Action under Statutory Powers During the Year:

1. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	5
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(i) by owners.....	11
(ii) by local authority in default of owners.....	-

2. Proceedings under the Housing Acts:

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	5
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(i) by owners.....	2
(ii) by local authority in default of owners.....	-
(iii) Number of unfit houses purchased by local authority in accordance with Housing Acts.....	-
(c) Number of certificates of disrepair issued.....	-

3. Slum Clearance - proceedings under the Housing Acts:-

- (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (Individual unfit houses only)..... -
- (b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Individual unfit houses only)..... -
- (c) Number of dwelling houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders..... 2
- (d) Number of dwelling houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings..... -
- (e) Numbers of dwelling houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders..... -
- (f) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance thereof..... -
- (g) Total number of dwelling houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act 1957..... -
- (h) Total number of dwelling houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act 1957.
- (i) Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure..... -

4. Nissen Huts or other similar Hutments:-

- (a) Number still occupied..... -
- (b) Date by which it is anticipated occupants will be rehoused. -

5. Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under -

- (a) The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18..... -
- (b) The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42..... -

HOUSING ACTS - OVERCROWDING (Houses in Multiple Occupation)

- (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year..... 9
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.....63
- (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year..... 4
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein..... 10
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein..... 31

HOUSING ACT 1949-59:

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received:

/cont'd.

Pet Animals Act 1951

This is administered by the Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. and 5 premises are registered by the Health Committee.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

There are three registered premises and no contraventions were recorded.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are two registered premises and no contraventions were recorded.

Rent Act 1957

No Certificates of Disrepair were either issued or revoked.

Riding Establishments Act 1964

The Riding Establishments Act 1964 came into force on the 1st April, 1965.

Two local veterinary officers have agreed to administer this Act but, at the present time, there are no premises subject to registration.

Hostels

Present position:-

Brigg Road - Not in use during the year.

British Railways - Accommodation for 64. In full use.

Redbourne Works - Accommodation for about 95: few vacancies.

Caravans

There are two caravan sites in the town:

1. A council site accommodating 117 caravans.
2. A private site accommodating 40 caravans.

Food and Drugs Act 1955: Section 16:

The following premises are registered under the Act: 43 Meat.
2 Fish.
192 Ice Cream.

Regular checks are made on all premises where food is prepared,
stored or sold.

SALVAGE, REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL SERVICE

Staff

The Cleansing Superintendent (Mr. C.E. Ward) died during March of this year and his absence has been felt by all. Mr. Ward was a very conscientious worker and was well liked by everybody. He carried out his work in a quiet and effective manner. He had been ill for some considerable time but no-one realised how serious his illness was until the sad news came on Saturday, March 6th. that he had passed away. He was cremated at the Woodlands Crematorium and the chapel was packed with his colleagues, friends and workmates.

The post of Cleansing Superintendent was not filled and the Depot Foreman (Mr. A.E. Burton) was promoted to General Foreman. A senior charge-hand was appointed to assist the General Foreman. The Vehicle Superintendent was re-designated Maintenance Superintendent and he has been in close contact with the various sections of the new refuse disposal plant during its erection.

Vehicles.

One 20 cubic-yard Ramilles (Karrier) was purchased to replace a 15-year old side loading vehicle. An additional van for the collection of salvage was added to the fleet to be used as a relief van at maintenance and breakdown periods. It has been found most useful for the removal of old furniture, etc., for disposal. An additional third small van (15-cwts) has enabled the mechanics to get out to breakdowns and tyre changes with full equipment.

The vehicles in use during the year were as follows:-

Refuse Collection:

In Use:	S.D. Fore and Aft.....	18 cu. yd.....	1952
	S.D. Fore and Aft.....	18 cu. yd.....	1954
	Karrier Dual Tip		
	(Container).....	18 cu.yd.....	1961
	Karrier Side Loader.....	10 cu.yd.....	1961
	Karrier Blenheim.....		1962
	Karrier Blenheim.....		1962
	S.D. Pakamatic.....	50 cu.yd.....	1962
	Karrier Dual Tip		
	(Container).....	18 cu.yd.....	1962
	S.D. Pakamatic.....	20 cu. yd.....	1963
	Karrier Blenheim.....		1963
	S.D. Pakamatic.....	20 cu. yd.....	1964
	Karrier Ramilles.....	20 cu. yd.....	1965

Reserve:

Karrier, Side Loader.....10 cu. yd..... 1956
Karrier, Side Loader.....10 cu. yd..... 1959

Scrapped:

S.D. Side Loader.....10 cu. yd..... 1949
S.D. Side Loader.....10 cu. yd..... 1950

Salvage Collection:

In Use: Karrier Van. Converted in 1964 from side loader (1956)
Karrier Van,..... 1960
Karrier Van..... 1961
Karrier Van..... 1962

Reserve: Karrier Van..... 1965

Refuse Disposal:

Drott (Tractor)..... 1964
Fiat (Tractor)..... 1961

Miscellaneous:

Karrier - Converted lorry for utility use.... 1958
Ford Van. Drains, disfections, rodent control.. 1961
Ford Van Supervisory use..... 1963
Ford Van. Utility..... 1965

Man Power:

The establishment of manual labour was:

Refuse collection..... 12 Drivers
4 Carrier Drivers
34 Carriers

Salvage Collection..... 4 Drivers.
4 Mates.

Refuse Disposal..... 1 Tractor Driver
2 Tip men.

Salvage Baling..... 8 labourers

Mechanics..... 2 Skilled
1 Semi-skilled.

Refuse and Salvage Collection:

The town continued to receive a regular 7-day collection. Many shops have refuse collected twice per week.

The container system ($1\frac{1}{4}$ cu. yds.) has continued to be developed. One vehicle was in use the whole of the week on this type of collection, with the second container vehicle on normal refuse collection and used as a replacement during times of breakdown and servicing.

Refuse Disposal:

Work on the new refuse disposal plant (by pulverisation) continued and in December it was possible to have trial runs preparatory to the plant being in full commission.

There was no normal tip available for ordinary household refuse by February of this year. It was necessary to open up sections of the old tip and compress the new refuse as much as possible. All bulky items were removed and so the amount of scrap increased and was unsightly. Old furniture was burnt with as much care as possible to prevent nuisance from smoke.

Weight of Refuse Collected:

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Loads</u>	<u>Bins collected.</u>
1962	14,275	12,414	1,229,982
1963	15,448	11,342	1,286,141
1964	17,364	11,290	1,361,137
1965	17,848	11,307	1,402,557

Salvage:

The bottle neck in the salvage baling shed grew worse and was aggravated by the complete breakdown of the old Powell Baler.

Arrangements were made to purchase in advance the new Powell Baler designed for the new disposal plant. This was fixed in June and the immediate effect was to be able to bale more salvage and reduce the size of the bottle neck.

The following Table gives details of the weight and value of salvage sold:

<u>Material.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>				<u>Value.</u>		
	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste Paper.....	1946	11	2	0	13,906.	3.	3.
Rags.....	14	10	1	0	152.	12.	8.
String.....	1	2	1	0	6.	13.	6.
Bags.....		10	0	0	12.	0.	0.
Carpets.....	2	13	1	0	10.	13.	0.
Wool.....	1	3	1	0	93.	0.	0.
Wood Wool.....	2	11	3	0	38.	16.	3.
Non-Ferrous Scrap.....	2	19	3	0	246.	2.	6.
Ferrous Scrap.....	29	14	1	0	159.	11.	10.
	2001	16	1	0	14,625.	13.	0.

Garages:

The existing garage accommodation continued to be overloaded with a grave risk of fire. The paint shop (attached to the garage) caught fire one evening and it was fortunate that a meeting with the workmen after working hours was taking place. The drivers present quickly removed all vehicles and the fire was kept under control until the arrival of the fire brigade.

Work commenced on the building of a block of ten garages during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN 1965/66

1. Operational Statistics

Area of the Borough.....7,895 acres.
 Population (Mid-1965 estimate).....70,180
 Total Refuse Collected.....18,831 tons.
 Weight per 1,000 population per day.....14.4 cwts.
 Number of premises.....23,312
 Average haul to point of disposal.....2½ miles.
 Total refuse disposed of.....21,028 tons.

2. Cost Statement

	<u>Collection,</u> £'s.	<u>Disposal,</u> £'s.	<u>Total,</u> £'s.
Revenue Accounts:			
Gross expenditure.....	68,360	36,705	105,065
Gross income.....	650	17,925	18,575
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cost.....	67,710	18,780	86,490
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Unit Costs:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross cost per ton			
labour only.....	28. 2	14. 6.	42. 8.
Gross cost per ton			
transport only.....	36. 8.	8. 5.	45. 1.
Net cost (all expenditure)			
per ton.....	71.11.	17. 10	89. 9.

Public Conveniences:

A new public convenience for males and females was erected and is in use in the centre of Ashby. This convenience is adjacent to a car park and the Ashby Market. It is fully manned on market day (Thursday) but the remainder of the week is staffed on a part-time basis. This has meant the engaging of additional staff.

Income:

Year.	Hosezone	Weighing Machines 40%	Wash-up Receipts.	W.C's.
1959.....	150. 5. 10d.	147. 6. 8d.	175. 0. 1d.	1,071. 14. 10d.
1960.....	129. 6. 2d.	155.14. 0d.	157.13. 7d.	1,145. 19. 1d.
1961.....	111.18. 7d.	149. 7. 7d.	160.14. 5d.	1,079. 4. 0d.
1962.....	128. 5. 9d.	184. 6. 8d.	193. 3. 8d.	---
1963.....	99.10. 5d.	132. 4. 0d.	100.18. 8d.	---
1964.....	87.13. 3d.	109. 4. 4d.	114.12. 2d.	---
1965.....	73. 4. 3d.	113.18. 9d.	100.13. 0d.	---

Number of persons using wash-ups.....6,039

Number of persons using weighing machines....39,240

Under a new contract entered into during the year the cost of weighing per person was increased from 1d to 3d.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The following tables contain the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in the Annual Report with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the Council:-

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	11	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	285	250	12	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).....	31	26	-	-
TOTAL.....	327	286	12	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector.	by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1).....	12	7	-	-	-
Overcrowding.(S.2)..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3).....	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).....	6	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)....	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7).....					
a. Insufficient....	3	-	-	2	-
b. Unsuitable or defective.....	5	3	-	-	-
c. Not separate for sexes.....	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).....	7	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.....	33	12	-	2	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Section 133 and 134:

Section 133: Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c):-

Making Wearing Apparel..... 1

Section 134: -

Formal Action

Three Management Orders, three notices to abate overcrowding and three formal notices requiring works were served during the year. In severe cases of overcrowding, if the Council is to re-house the families concerned they must ensure that the same conditions do not recur in the same premises, and also that the premises are brought to some reasonable standard. That these circumstances are uncommon is shown by the small number of cases.

Hot Water and Washing Facilities:

Further odd cases which are not up to standard are still being discovered and dealt with. Hot water is a must in these houses.

Overcrowding:

The number of cases abated is larger than that of the number of notices served due to a drive in the latter part of 1964 showing results. Gross overcrowding, however, is not common.

Cleanliness:

This is largely a matter of education. Many immigrant houses are not as dirty as they appear due to the reluctance of the landlord and tenants either to clean the windows themselves or employ a window cleaner. In summer a smell nuisance often occurs due to the practise of putting chicken entrails in the dustbin. The Public Health Inspector endeavours to explain to the occupants of the house that this is not in the best interests of hygiene.

Drainage and Sanitation

The number of houses still not connected to the public sewer remains at 70. Certain improvements have been carried out and there are now 51 septic tanks and 13 cesspools. 6 Houses have pail closets. All the houses are too far from public sewers to be connected thereto.

WORKPLACES AND FACTORIES

	With Power.	Without Power.
Bakers.....	13	1
Boots and Shoes.....	12	-
Butchers.....	21	-
Clothing Manufacturers.....	5	-
Concrete Manufacturers.....	4	-
Crisps.....	1	-
Cycle Repairs.....	4	-
Dairies.....	2	-
Dry Cleaners and Laundries.....	9	-
Egg Packing.....	1	-
Engineering.....	29	-
Fish Products.....	3	-
Florists (Wreaths).....	1	-
Furniture, Upholsterer & French Polisher..	4	1
Garages.....	60	1
Gasworks.....	2	-
Iron and Steel Subsidiaries.....	43	-
Jewellers.....	3	-
Joinery.....	22	-
Ladies Wear.....	4	1
Mineral Waters.....	1	-
Monumental Masons.....	2	-
Motor Car Sales and Accessories.....	2	-
Motor Cycles.....	8	-
Music Shops.....	1	-
Paper Baling.....	1	-
Plastics.....	1	-
Plumbers and Glaziers.....	3	-
Printing and Photography.....	8	2
Radio, Electrical and T.V.....	16	2
Scrap Metal Dealers.....	4	1
Slaughterhouses.....	2	-
Vegetable Packing.....	1	-
Weigh Scales.....	1	-
Corn Miller (Animal Feeding Stuffs)..	1	-
Glass.....	1	-
	<hr/> 296 <hr/>	<hr/> 9 <hr/>

HOUSING - GENERAL INSPECTIONS

HOUSING - GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Complaints received.....788
Houses inspected.....472
Number of inspections made.....1652
Informal and verbal notices served.....306
Formal notices served.....10
Houses made fit after Informal Notice.....281
Houses made fit after Formal Notice.....13
Houses made fit after Formal Notice.....13

Food Shops:

SHOPS - CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED

Type	No. Involved.	Provision of Forms.	Ventilation.	Lockers/Clothes.	Thermo-meters.	First Aid.	Exposed Foods.	Bins.	Guards.	'Frig.	Heating	Impervious surfaces.	Drainer Grids.	Redecorated.
Grocers.....	32	21	1	2	8	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	Shop....1 Store...1 W.C.....4) 6
Butchers.....	10	4	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	Prep....1 room... } Shop....2 } 4 W.C.....1)
Fish.....	8	3	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Prep.....5
Bakehouses.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confectioners.....	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweets and Tobacco....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snack Bar.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine.....	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confectioner/P.O.....	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.....	57	30	1	2	20	15	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	15

PERSONAL HEALTH

AND

WELFARE SECTION

NAME	ADDRESS		CITY		STATE		DATE
	NO.	ST.	NO.	ST.	NO.	ST.	
1	123	456	789	101	234	567	1917
2	123	456	789	101	234	567	1917
3	123	456	789	101	234	567	1917
4	123	456	789	101	234	567	1917

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE 1965.

The services under Section 22 of the National Health Act continued in 1965 as in 1964, the only difference being that sessions at Ashby were held in the new clinic premises, which were brought into use in January. The contrast with the former premises is very marked, and the benefit, to both the staff and the public, of this modern building is considerable.

The numbers of those attending, their ages, and the number of attendances made are shown in the table below:

Clinic	Total making first attendance.	Attendances.			Examn's by Dr.	Innoculated	
		Under 1	Under 2	Over 2 Under 5			
Berkeley	229	2148	556	48	2752	253	222
Riddings	756	5994	672	148	6814	547	63
Ashby	987	7456	778	578	8812	1058	1030
Parkinson Avenue	926	6244	553	305	7102	830	12

Sessions for the taking of blood samples from expectant mothers were held at Parkinson Avenue Clinic on Monday mornings (first in month) 57 expectant mothers attended during the year.

Relaxation Classes for expectant mothers were held at both Parkinson Avenue and Ashby. 152 expectant mothers made 638 attendances at the classes in Parkinson Avenue and 75 made 341 attendances at the classes at the Ashby Clinic.

A toddlers clinic continued to be held at Parkinson Avenue fortnightly on Wednesday mornings. 137 toddlers attended, of which 121 were found completely healthy and 4 were referred for treatment, observation being continued for the remaining 12 cases.

Ante-natal examinations continued to be carried out by midwives on Thursday afternoons at Parkinson Avenue and 96 expectant mothers availed themselves of this facility.

WELFARE FOODS SERVICE - DISTRIBUTIONS.

	<u>National Dried Milk</u>	<u>Cod Liver Oil</u>	<u>Vitamin A & D. Tablets</u>	<u>Orange Juice</u>
Parkinson Avenue	9640	478	634	4780
Ashby	7175	505	498	5062
Riddings	2846	281	225	2573
Berkeley	1137	119	115	1577
Totals - -	20798	1383	1472	13992

Total receipts during the period 1st January 1965 to 31st
December, 1965, amounted to £3610. 12. 6d.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The Lincoln Diocesan Board for Social Welfare continued to act as the agents of the Borough Council in carrying out this service, by making appropriate enquiries into cases where difficulties are anticipated and bringing to the Council's notice these cases where financial assistance is required towards the cost of maintenance at a Mother and Baby Home. During 1965 grants were made in four cases for accommodation at such homes for periods of 14-16 weeks.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During 1965 the average number of midwives employed continued to be ten. There were two resignations during the year, but these places were filled without undue delay.

One midwife is engaged full-time on the care of premature babies (see below). The other nine midwives attended 302 mothers at their home confinements during 1965. At 46 of these confinements a doctor was present at the birth, but in the other 256 cases the midwife officiated alone.

The care of these mothers required 5,478 visits. In addition 3,187 visits were paid looking after the 887 mothers who, have had their babies in hospital, returned home before the tenth day.

The ante-natal care of mothers required 4,880 visits to the home of patients. 87 social visits were paid to see whether home conditions were suitable, and 911 other visits were found necessary in the course of providing the service. Thus a grand total of 14,543 visits to homes were made by the Borough Midwives in 1965, a decrease of 2,734, or 15.8%, from 1964.

PREMATURE BABY SERVICE

A premature baby is defined as one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or less at birth, whether live or stillborn. On account of their small size these babies require special care and treatment. Three of the midwives on the Borough staff have had special training in the care of these infants, and one of them is employed full-time on this speciality, the other two being available for holidays, etc..

93 premature babies were born in Scunthorpe in 1965. 17 of these were stillborn. 5 of the 76 live-born premature infants were 2lbs 3ozs or less, and all these died. 6 were between 2lbs 3ozs and 3lbs 4ozs, and 4 of the six died. 9 were between 3lbs 4ozs and 4lbs 6ozs, and 3 of them died. Of the 56 premature babies over 4lbs 6ozs, only 2 died. It will be noted that the death rate amongst premature babies increases sharply as the birth weight decreases.

The care of the premature babies being nursed at home required 1,597 visits by the premature baby nurse, 348 more than in 1964. This is a 28% increase.

THE "AT-RISK" REGISTER.

The "At-Risk" register, started in 1963, represents all those children who are known to have a slightly greater risk of showing some deviation from the normal in their development than other children who have not been brought particularly to the notice of the Health Department. Health Visitors keep an especially watchful eye on these children, and their progress is reviewed at regular intervals. If, with the passage of time, the developmental milestones, which were at risk, are successfully passed, the children are removed from the register. If a definite handicap is diagnosed, registration of that fact is made, but they are still retained on the "at-risk" register, as it is unfortunately true that a child with one definite handicap is more likely to have another, than another child about whom no information is available.

At the start of 1965, 531 were on the register. 232 were removed during the year and 407 added, giving a total of 706 on the register at the end of the year.

HEALTH VISITING

At the start of 1965 there were eight Health Visitors posts filled, out of an establishment of sixteen. The situation, already bad, worsened during the year, since three health visitors left the service and no replacements were available. These ladies play a vital role in the implementation of the local authority health services, and the situation produced by the nation-wide difficulties of recruitment is very serious in Scunthorpe. Though it is possible, by the use of clinic nurses, to lighten their duties within the clinics to some extent, they are still the king-pins about which a great deal of the machinery turns. When a system which ought to have sixteen 'bearings' has to make do with only five, it is evitable that its efficiency and smooth running is endangered, and that an excess load has to be borne by the units still functioning. Scunthorpe itself has no establishment of trainee health visitors, and the responsibility of seeing to it that there is always a steady supply of potential health visitors receiving training is that of Lindsey County Council, who have not agreed to a suggestion that Scunthorpe should have its own scheme for this.

During the year, 17,755 visits were made by the Health Visitors, as itemised in the table below. Compared with 1964, when 19,920 visits were made, this represents a decrease in the service of about 11%, due solely to shortage of staff.

TYPE OF CASE	NO. OF VISITS
Children under 2	2,647
Children 2 - 5	13,584
Persons over 65	511
Mentally disordered	91
Discharges from hospital	80
School children	391
Infectious disease cases	nil
Other cases	451
Total	17,755

Owing also to this shortage of staff, the practice of having Health Visitors attached to group practices of general practitioners, which was started in 1963 on an experimental basis, had to be discontinued, but it is hoped that this policy will be restarted when the staffing position is easier.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Fifteen home nurses were employed throughout the year. On the first of January, 266 cases were being nursed and 1,148 new cases came under treatment during the year. Of these new cases 524 were medical, 619 were surgical, 3 were tuberculosis and the other two cases were of infectious diseases. Of all the cases nursed, 93 were under five and 408 over sixty-five. The care of these patients required, 44,345 visits by the Home Nurses during 1965, 1,530 more than in 1964. This represents an increase of the service in 1965 of 3.4%, as compared with the increase in 1964, 3.2%.

BATHING SERVICE

This service continued to be greatly appreciated both by recipients and the Home Nurses whom it relieved for more direct nursing duties. 2,223 visits were paid by the part-time nursing attendants during 1965, 106 less than in 1964, a decrease of 4.7%. This is the direct result of a shortening of the working hours of the bathing attendants, in accordance with an alteration of conditions of service by national agreement, and does not represent a decrease in either the popularity or efficiency of the service.

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

Under this scheme, items of nursing equipment are available for issue on loan to patients being nursed at home. Amongst the major articles issued during 1965 were forty-three wheelchairs, thirty-eight commodes, fifteen bedsteads, thirteen rubber-foam mattresses, three self-lifting poles and a spinal carriage, as well as crutches, fracture boards and walking sticks, etc..

10,300 incontinence pads were issued during 1965, at a cost of £195. 9. -d. This is an almost 50% increase on 1964, when the expenditure on this item was £131..

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS

Year of Birth	Salk Vaccine			Oral Vaccine		
	2nd Inj.	3rd Inj.	4th Inj.	Init. Course	Oral Booster after 2nd S.	4th Dose Oral
1965	1		-	105	-	-
1964	12		2	671	-	17
1963	3		24	135	-	27
1962	3		5	84	-	18
1961	1		2	60	-	43
1960	2		34	39	-	485
1959	-		4	23	-	96
1958	-		-	16	-	78
1957	-		-	14	-	41
1956	-		-	9	-	60
1955	-		-	8	-	51
1954	-		-	9	-	40
1953	1		-	6	-	40
1952	-		-	7	-	44
1951	-		1	3	-	25
1950	-		-	4	-	26
	23		72	1193	-	1091

VACCINATIONS & IMMUNISATIONS

	Under 1yr	1yr	2yr	3yr	4yr	5-9yrs	10-14yrs	Total
<u>Diphtheria Immunisations</u>								
Initials						7	1	8
Boosters								nil
<u>Diphtheria & Whooping Cough</u>								nil
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus/ Whooping Cough</u>								
Initials	146	543	34	29	22	23	1	798
Boosters	-	10	29	6	18	170	3	236
<u>Diphtheria/ Tetanus</u>								
Initials	-	-	-	1	15	151	3	170
Boosters	-	1	6	2	37	591	3	640
<u>Whooping Cough</u>								nil
<u>Whooping Cough & Tetanus</u>								Nil

<u>MALLPOX:</u>	<u>Under 1yr.</u>	<u>1-4yrs.</u>	<u>5-15 yrs.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Vaccination	7	154	32	193
Re Vacc.	-	-	1	1

<u>TETANUS:</u>	<u>Under 1yr</u>	<u>1-4yrs</u>	<u>5-14 yrs</u>	<u>15 & Over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Initial Courses	-	-	49	3	52
Boosters	-	-	-	-	nil

TUBERCULOSIS

As shown on the following tables, there was an increase during the year in the numbers of persons registered as suffering from tuberculosis. Fourteen more persons were on the register as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and one more as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The number on the register has risen steadily since 1961, but the number of new cases put on the register, though subject to fluctuations, has shown no tendency to increase during this period, and the increase total on the registers may be attributed partly to the increased population of the Borough and partly to efficient registration. There is no indication that the situation with regard to tuberculosis has worsened in recent years but equally certainly there has been no indication of improvement.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1965

<u>Year</u>	<u>New Cases</u>			<u>Cases on Borough Register</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		
	<u>Pul- monary</u>	<u>Non Pul- monary</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pul- monary</u>	<u>Non Pul- monary</u>	<u>Pul- monary</u>	<u>Non Pul- monary</u>	<u>Total</u>
1956	21	7	28	293	43	5	2	7
1957	32	2	34	312	56	2	-	2
1958	26	6	32	333	62	3	1	4
1959	19	3	22	326	65	3	-	3
1960	18	1	19	337	57	2	-	2
1961	14	2	16	216	22	1	-	1
1962	21	2	23	235	24	2	-	2
1963	19	4	23	246	27	-	1	1
1964	13	4	17	250	28	1	-	1
1965	19	2	21	264	29	1	-	1

TUBERCULOSIS, 1965

<u>Age</u>	<u>New Cases</u>			<u>Deaths</u>
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0-	1	1	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	1	-	-
15-	-	1	-	-
20-	-	1	-	-
25-	-	1	1	-
35-	2	2	1	-
45-	1	1	-	-
55-	3	1	-	-
65 and over	2	1	-	1

TUBERCULOSIS, 1965

Registered Cases	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				GRAND TOTAL
	Males	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females	Children	Total	
No. of cases on T.B. register on 31.12.64.	142	89	19	250	12	11	5	28	278
Transferred in from other areas during the year	7	4	-	11	-	1	-	1	12
New cases notified during the year ...	8	8	3	19	-	2	-	2	21
TOTAL	157	101	22	280	12	14	5	31	311
Number of cases written off the Register:									
(1) Recovered ...	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
(2) Removed to other areas	7	1	-	8	1	-	-	1	9
(3) Lost sight of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(4) Change of Diagnosis	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
(5) Deaths from T.B.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
(6) Deaths from other causes	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	13	3	-	16	1	1	-	2	18
No. of cases on T.B. register on 31.12.65.	144	98	22	264	11	13	5	29	293

TUBERCULIN TEST AND B.C.G. VACCINATION

CONTACTS

No. skin tested	...	...	61
No. found positive	..	...	-
No. found negative	..	...	61
No. vaccinated	...	...	40

SCHOOL CHILDREN

No. skin tested	...	...	715
No. found positive	..	...	69
No. found negative	..	...	646
No. vaccinated	...	...	646

HEALTH EDUCATION

No major campaign in the field of Health Education was conducted during the year. The absence of any officer able to devote a large proportion of his time to this very important field renders any sustained and continuous crusade impossible.

The work of the individual officers in direct contact with the public, which work consists of innumerable small disseminations of knowledge concerning health measures, was, however, supplemented by the following lectures given to various interested groups by officers of the department.

Mrs. O'Reilly, Area Nursing Officer, gave fourteen talks on subjects within the field of nursing, to various Women's Guilds and Clubs. Mrs. Elliott, Health Visitor, gave two talks to student nurses, Miss. Minnis, Mental Welfare Officer, gave a talk on her work to the North Lincs. Branch of the British Red Cross Society, and Miss. Grindell, Social Worker for the Physically Handicapped, addressed a meeting of the Co-operative Guild on this subject.

CHIROPODY

The demand for this service continued to increase. Pressure of work on the two chiropodists on the staff at the start of the year was beginning to cause so long a period between treatments that the efficiency and quality of the service was being affected, so, in September, Mr. George MacAllister, L.Ch., S.R.Ch., joined the staff in addition to Mr. Gardner and Mr. Whittaker.

During 1965, 6,505 treatments were given to 896 patients. 388 of these were given to 44 inmates at Warley House, 2,562 were given at home to 358 patients too elderly or too physically handicapped to visit the clinics, and the other patients, including the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers, received 3,555 treatments at the two clinics at Parkinson Avenue and Collum Lane, Ashby. As compared with 1964, when 4,398 treatments were given to 714 patients, there was an increase of 48% in the number of treatments, and of 25% in the number of patients. In 1964 the average patient was being given just over six treatments per year, in 1965 the average patient was getting $7\frac{1}{3}$ treatments per year.

HOME HELP AND SITTER-IN SERVICE

The table below summarises these services for 1965. Taking all services together it will be seen that 407 cases received 74,690 hours service. In comparison with 1964, when 345 cases were given 55,675 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours service, 17.1% more cases were given 13.2% more hours of service. Thus this service is still expanding, though the rate of expansion has slowed considerably since 1964, when 25% more cases were given 37% more hours than in 1963.

At the end of the year eighty-nine domestic helpers and six sitter-ins were being employed on a part-time basis.

On 148 occasions investigations were made into the circumstances of a home as to whether Home Helps were required without, in the actual outcome, any home help being provided there, in that a different solution to the problem was discovered.

<u>HOME HELP SERVICE</u>	Aged	Sick & TB	MD	Mater- nity.	Others	Problem Families	Total
No. of cases supplied	263	17	3	41	54	3	381
No. of hours for which help supplied.	49,442 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,209 $\frac{1}{4}$	211	1,623 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,087 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,037 $\frac{3}{4}$	67,611

<u>SITTER-IN SERVICE</u>	Aged	Sick & TB	MD	Mater- nity.	Others	Problem Families	Total
No. of cases supplied	17	4	-	-	5	-	26
No. of hours for which service supplied.	5,023 $\frac{1}{2}$	594 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1,461	-	7,079

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

At the beginning of 1965, Miss Joyce E. Minnis was appointed to the staff employed by the Borough to carry out the statutory duties imposed by the Mental Health Act of 1959, in addition to Mr. E. Armstrong and Mr. T. Batten.

Admission to, and continued stay in, hospital or guardianship was arranged by the Mental Welfare Officers on the following occasions, arranged according to the sections of the Act under which action was taken:

Under Section 5	-	on 23 occasions
Under Section 25	-	on 27 occasions
Under Section 26	-	on 12 occasions
Under Section 29	-	on 24 occasions
Under Section 33	-	on 1 occasion
Under Section 60	-	on 2 occasions
Under Section 71	-	on 1 occasion
Continued under Section 26	-	on 7 occasions

During the year 97 social histories were supplied to the Consultant Psychiatrists.

In making the above arrangements, and in supervising these cases referred to and under the care of the Local Authority during 1965, the Mental Welfare Officers paid 6,093 visits, almost double the number in 1964, when 3,175 visits were paid.

TABLE A

Referred by	Mentally Ill		Psycho- pathic		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Total			
	Under 16 M. F.	16 and over M. F.	16 and over M. F.	Under 16 M. F.	16 and over M. F.	Under 16 M. F.	16 and over M. F.					
General Practitioner	-	1	18	20	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	44
Hospitals on discharge from In-Patient Treatment.	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Hospitals after or during Out-Patient or Day Treatment	-	-	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Local Education Authorities	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Police and Courts	-	-	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Other Sources	1	-	23	27	-	-	-	1	5	1	2	61
TOTAL	1	1	77	78	2	-	-	1	6	1	2	172

	Mentally Ill		Psycho- pathic		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		Total						
	Under 16	16 and over	16 and over	Under 16	16 and over	Under 16	16 and over								
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.							
Attending Day Training Centre	-	-	-	-	3	3	7	6	4	13	12	9	57		
Awaiting entry thereto	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	10	2	3	5	10	46		
Receiving Home Visits	-	-	91	111	2	1	2	58	45	-	-	12	4	326	
TOTAL	-	-	91	111	2	1	3	7	79	61	6	16	29	23	429

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

We were sorry to lose the services of Mr. Thomas Iles, Social Worker for the Blind, who resigned in May, 1965, after three years hard work for the visually handicapped in the Borough. His successor, Mr. K. H. Smith, was appointed on 27.6.65.

The following table shows the number of persons registered as blind in the Borough during 1965:

	Male	Female	Total
Number on Register at 31st December 1964	65	65	130
Number of Scunthorpe people registered in 1965	5	15	20
Number of registered blind persons moving to this area in 1965	2	2	4
<hr/>			
TOTAL	72	82	154
<hr/>			
Removals from register by:			
1) Removal to other areas	2	2	4
2) Recovery of partial vision (Registered on partially- sighted register)	-	-	-
3) Deaths	6	8	14
<hr/>			
Total on register at end of year	64	72	136
<hr/>			

Of the 136 Blind Persons on the register at 31.12.65, 86 are over the age of 65. Of the remaining 50, 25 are in employment, 9 under ordinary conditions, 3 in home workers schemes and 13 in sheltered workshop conditions. 21 are not available or not capable of work by reasons of other handicaps. 1 blind person is undergoing training for sheltered employment, 1 is awaiting training for open employment and 1 child is still at school. 13 of the whole group have other handicaps in addition to blindness - 2 are mentally ill, 2 physically defective, 1 deaf without speech, 3 deaf with speech and 5 hard of hearing.

2 are in homes for the blind, 6 in other homes and 3 are in hospital. Of the group not available or not capable of employment, it is to be noted that only 9 males are under 65.

The Register of the Partially-sighted is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
On Register at 31st December 1964	16	14	30
Added to register during 1965	1	5	6
Registered persons transferring to this area during 1965	1	1	2
	<hr/>		
Total	18	20	38
	<hr/>		
Removals from register by:			
1) Transfer to other areas	-	2	2
2) Transfer to blind register	-	1	1
3) Deaths	1	-	1
	<hr/>		
Total on register at end of year	17	17	34
	<hr/>		

Of this group of 34 - 17 are over 65, 2 are under 16 and attending special schools, 5 are not available or not capable of work, 9 are in full employment and 1 female over 50 is available and capable of work, but unemployed.

1 partially sighted person was transferred from this register to the blind register.

Statutory and voluntary sources were employed within the terms of the 1948 National Assistance Act., Section 28/29, for the benefit of all blind and partially sighted persons in the Borough.

Craft classes are held weekly, and Social meetings monthly.

It is hoped to expand these popular events when more adequate premises are available.

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

No. of persons in Scunthorpe registered as physically handicapped on 1.1.65.	Cases deleted from register during 1965.	Additions to Register during 1965.	Total on Register as at 31.12.65.
166	30	48	184

As shown above, the number of persons living in Scunthorpe registered with the local authority as being seriously and permanently physically handicapped increased during 1965, from 166 to 184. As part of the statutory provision for the welfare of these persons, Miss Grindell, the Social Worker for the Physically Handicapped, has arranged for the following:

1. Structural alterations in the Home.

A wash-house has been converted into a ground-floor bathroom, and a bathroom has been enlarged by the removal of a wall and the repositioning of a door.

2. Adaptations in the Home.

Stair hand-rails have been supplied in three cases, and hand-rails at the front door in another case.

3. Issue of aids to overcome disability.

27 bath seats have been issued and 7 non-slip rubber mats. In addition many miscellaneous issue of small items such as eating irons, long-handled shoe horns, and lazy tongs have been made.

4. Loan of appliances.

There have been 41 issues of such items as special walking sticks, walking frames, toilet seat aids, bathroom wall heaters and bath handgrips and rails.

Miss. Grindell has continued to work with the Scunthorpe Branch of the Lindsey Society for the Handicapped, in connection with the Social Welfare of these persons. A Social Club is organised fortnightly at Bughtric House, Church Services, Coach and Pantomime Outings, and Christmas Parties were arranged in 1965 as usual. The Archery Club started last year continued, with indoor facilities available during the winter, and outdoor facilities in the summer.

The number of disabled persons on the Borough's register of handicapped persons in each of the categories of the code adopted by the Medical Research Council is as follows:

Type of Disability.	Males	Females	Total
Amputation	6	3	9
Congenital Malformations and Deformities	4	7	11
Arthritis and Rheumatism	8	30	38
Diseases of heart, respiratory, digestive & genito-urinary systems.	11	8	19
Injuries excluding amputation	16	7	23
Organic nervous disorders	27	31	58
	72	86	158

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

The Lincolnshire Diocesan Association for the Deaf and Dumb continued its work as usual during 1965. Mr. K. D. Jones, the Social Welfare Officer for the Deaf, continued to visit. At the end of the year there were 28 persons registered as being Deaf and Dumb in the Borough.

SCHOOL HEALTH

SECTION

No change was made in the administration of the School Health Service in 1965.

3,922 children out of the 14,228 at the 35 schools in the Borough, were medically examined under the scheme for routine periodic examinations. In these children, 1,166 defects requiring treatment were discovered, at the rate of 297 defects per 1,000 children examined, and 1,022 defects requiring observations, or 260 per 1,000 children.

As the Principle School Medical Officer, in his report for 1965, has again called attention to the high defect rate in Scunthorpe children, with special reference to heart defects, a further word of explanation is called for.

It is felt that, in many areas, school medical officers, knowing that their findings will be interpreted as measures of the health of a school population in spite of the fact that they are not intended as such, turn a blind eye or a deaf ear to many variations from the normal which are of a temporary nature and no prognostic significance. They object to categorising as "defects" at all harmless idiosyncrasies in basically healthy children. This practice, though justifiable on semantic principles, is not in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Science and Education that all deviations from the normal should be recorded.

A "defect" is only recorded as a "defect requiring observation" if nothing whatever is being done about it apart from its being recorded. This means that the child will be examined at a later date to see what changes have taken place in the condition, but this examination will be conducted by health department staff, and nobody else is implicated. All other defects have to be recorded as "defects requiring treatment", there being no other sub-division.

Thus temporary conditions of no real significance, if they happen to be under the observation of the child's general practitioner or a consultant, have to be recorded as "defects requiring treatment", though no active treatment is indicated or is, in fact, being received. Such conditions are, however, part of the understanding of the child's total progress, and it is sometimes advisable to bring them to the attention of the consultant paediatrician or the child's G.P.. It is perhaps unfortunate that this action changes the category of a defect from a "defect requiring observation" to a "defect requiring treatment", but if this fact is kept in mind when the statistics are being studied, the drawing of false conclusions from inadequate evidence will be minimised.

In 1965, 5.6 "heart defects requiring treatment" were discovered in every 1,000 children examined in Scunthorpe, compared with only 1.9 in every 1,000 Lindsey children, but heart defects requiring observation were 11.2 per 1,000, much closer to Lindsey's 9.9 per 1,000. 16.8 heart "defects" altogether were found per 1,000 Scunthorpe children, as compared with 11.8 for Lindsey. This difference would be statistically significant if subjectivity, in all its forms, could be eliminated from medical examinations, but, in the actual circumstances of the case, the fact that Lindsey's heart defect rate is only 64% of Scunthorpe's is considered of no more significance than that Lindsey's rate for heart defects requiring treatment was, in 1965, 90% greater than the rate there in 1964.

No conclusions about the cardiac condition of the average Scunthorpe child, as compared with the average Lindsey child, are justified on the evidence.

SCUNTHORPE SCHOOLS 1965

I am indebted to Mr. J. Edmonds, Borough Education Officer, for the following information showing the number of boys & girls in each school in the Borough during 1965.

NUMBERS ON ROLL IN BOROUGH SCHOOLS

	Number on Roll		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Ashby Infants'	103	114	217
Ashby Junior	124	118	242
Ashby Secondary Girls'		602	602
Brumby Junior Girls'		305	305
Brumby Junior Boys'	321		321
Brumby Secondary Boys'	602		602
Bushfield Road Infants'	94	86	180
Crosby Infants'	172	153	325
Crosby Junior	226	227	453
Enderby Road Infants'	122	121	243
Foxhills Secondary	343	342	685
Frodingham Infants'	167	127	294
Grange Lane Infants	110	117	227
Grange Lane Junior	230	210	440
Henderson Avenue Infants'	186	157	343
Henderson Avenue Junior	243	253	496
John Leggott Grammar	363	373	736
Lincoln Gardens Infants'	124	92	216
Lincoln Gardens Junior	212	183	395
Priory Lane Infants'	137	115	252
Priory Lane Junior	221	215	436
Riddings Infants'	152	145	297
Riddings Junior	253	263	516
Riddings Secondary	373	347	720
Rochdale Road Junior	165	156	321
Scunthorpe C. of E. Primary	154	141	295
Scunthorpe Secondary Girls'		340	340
Scunthorpe Secondary Boys'	362		362
Scunthorpe Grammar	352	346	698

Continued:-

St. Bede's R.C. Secondary	175	166	341
St. Bernadette's R.C. Primary	328	322	650
St. Hugh's Special	81	56	137
Thomas Sumpter Secondary	407	341	748
Westcliffe Infants'	143	156	299
Westcliffe Junior	279	215	494
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,324	6,904	14,228
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	TOTAL	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Measles	Dysentery	Poisoning	Food	Chicken	Chumps	Lardular	rabies	ermatitis	neffective	osis	ubercu-	ubella	ation	oser-	TOTAL
Ashby Infants	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	51	
Ashby Junior	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	
Ashby Girls	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	
Brumby Junior	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	
Brumby Boys	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Brigg Convent	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Bushfield Road Infants	3	-	-	38	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	
Crosby Infants	1	-	-	74	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	89	
Crosby Junior	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	
Enderby Road Infants	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	33	
Frederick Gough Grammar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
Frodingham Infants	-	-	-	63	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	72	
Foxhills Secondary	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Grange Lane Infants	1	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	15	
Grange Lane Junior	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	
Gurnell Street Infants	3	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	54	
Gurnell Street Junior	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	
Henderson Avenue Infants	-	-	-	26	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	
John Leggott Grammar	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	
Lincoln Gardens Infants	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	
Lincoln Gardens Junior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Lynton Preparatory	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
Priory Lane Infants	-	-	-	16	8	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	32	
Priory Lane Junior	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	
Riddings Infants	1	-	-	29	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	52	
Riddings Junior	-	-	-	4	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	24	
Riddings Secondary	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	9	
Rochdale Road Junior	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	
Scunthorpe Grammar	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Scunthorpe Secondary	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	
St. Bernadettes	-	-	-	44	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	49	
St. Bedes	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
St. Lukes	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Thomas Sumpter	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Westcliffe Infants	-	-	-	12	25	-	-	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	65	
Westcliffe Junior	-	-	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	
TOTAL	11	1	421	144	1	100	4	1	3	1	29	1	3	38	758				

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1965

Periodic Inspections

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections						TOTAL	
		Entrants (1st Age Group)	Leavers (3rd Age Group)	Others					
		Requir- ing treat- ment	Requir- ing obser- vation	Requir- ing treat- ment	Requir- ing obser- vation	Requir- ing treat- ment	Requir- ing obser- vation	Requir- ing treat- ment	Requir- ing obser- vation
4.	Skin	28	15	33	3	33	2	94	20
5.	Eyes - a. Vision b. Squint c. Other	38 67 7	17 3 4	236 11 2	81 0 0	230 56 2	141 0 3	504 134 11	239 3 7
6.	Ears - a. Hearing b. Otitis Media c. Other	12 10 7	51 11 5	1 4 1	1 0 0	10 3 2	5 3 1	23 17 10	57 14 6
7.	Nose and Throat	35	99	4	3	5	9	44	111
8.	Speech	8	62	0	5	1	13	9	80
9.	Lymphatic Glands	2	18	0	0	0	2	2	20
10.	Heart	11	21	4	13	7	10	22	44
11.	Lungs	37	14	18	4	29	5	84	23
12.	Developmental - a. Hernia b. Other	5 10	4 17	0 2	2 11	0 12	0 35	5 24	6 63
13.	Orthopaedia - a. Posture b. Feet c. Other	1 11 8	4 80 29	0 6 6	3 3 8	1 9 13	6 20 18	2 26 27	13 103 55
14.	Nervous System - a. Epilepsy b. Other	6 2	0 1	6 0	0 0	3 4	0 1	15 6	0 2
15.	Psychological - a. Development b. Stability	4 15	13 44	9 5	10 5	18 32	29 28	31 52	52 77
16.	Abdomen	2	2	1	0	1	0	4	2
17.	Other	6	4	6	1	1	0	4	2

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS 1965.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	No. Re-quiring Treat-ment	No. Re-quiring Treat-ment per 1,000 Exam-ined	No. Re-quiring Obser-vation	No. Re-quiring Obser-vation per 1,000 Exam-ined	Treat-ment and Obser-vation	Treat-ment and Obser-vation per 1,000 Exam-ined
4	Skin	94	23.9	20	5.1	114	29.0
5	Eyes -						
	a. Vision	504	128.5	239	60.9	743	189.4
	b. Squint	134	34.2	3	0.8	137	34.9
	c. Other	11	2.8	7	1.8	18	4.6
6	Ears -						
	a. Hearing	23	5.8	57	14.5	80	20.4
	b. Otitis Media	17	4.3	14	3.6	31	7.9
	c. Other	10	2.5	6	1.5	16	4.0
7	Nose and Throat	44	11.2	111	28.3	155	39.5
8	Speech	9	2.3	80	20.4	89	22.7
9	Lymphatic Glands	2	0.5	20	5.1	22	5.6
10	Heart	22	5.6	44	11.2	66	16.8
11	Lungs	84	21.4	23	5.9	107	27.3
12	Developmental -						
	a. Hernia	5	1.2	6	1.5	11	2.7
	b. Other	24	6.1	63	16.1	87	22.2
13	Orthopaedic						
	a. Posture	2	0.5	13	3.3	15	3.8
	b. Feet	26	6.6	103	26.3	129	32.9
	c. Other	27	6.8	55	14.0	82	20.9
14	Nervous System -						
	a. Epilepsy	15	3.8	-	-	15	3.8
	b. Other	6	1.5	2	0.5	8	2.0
15	Psychological -						
	a. Development	31	7.9	52	13.2	83	21.1
	b. Stability	52	13.2	77	19.6	129	32.9
16	Abdomen	4	1.0	2	0.5	6	1.5
17	Other	21	5.4	25	6.4	46	11.8

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1965.

Defect Code No.	Defect of Disease	Special Inspections	
		Requiring treatment.	Requiring observation.
4	Skin	1	-
5	Eyes - a. Vision	2	-
	b. Squint	5	-
	c. Other	1	-
6	Ears - a. Hearing	2	-
	b. Otitis Media	1	-
	c. Other	-	-
7	Nose and Throat	-	2
8	Speech	-	1
9	Lymphatic Glands	-	-
10	Heart	-	-
11	Lungs	-	1
12	Developmental - a. Hernia	-	-
	b. Other	-	1
13	Orthopaedic - a. Posture	-	-
	b. Feet	-	-
	c. Other	-	2
14	Nervous system - a. Epilepsy	-	-
	b. Other	-	-
15	Psychological -		
	a. Developmental	1	1
	b. Stability	3	1
16	Abdomen	-	-
17	Other	-	1

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1965

Age Groups Inspected (by years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Number of Children			Physical Condition	
		Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment, but excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)			S (Satisfactory)	U (Unsatisfactory)
		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded	Total individual children requiring treatment		
1961 and later	57	Nil	15	5	57	Nil
1960	453	7	71	76	453	Nil
1959	761	20	140	150	760	1
1958	78	5	13	18	78	Nil
1957	28	4	6	9	28	Nil
1956	12	Nil	2	2	12	Nil
1955	14	Nil	3	3	14	Nil
1954	594	93	90	161	594	Nil
1953	539	110	101	174	539	Nil
1952	145	27	35	49	145	Nil
1951	460	62	43	100	460	Nil
1950 and earlier	781	176	66	227	781	Nil
	3,922	504	575	974	3,921	1

Supervision cases 4,767

Specials 25

ROUTINE AUDIOMETRIC AND VISION TESTING

Vision testing of 5 year olds in school :-

ROUTINES

Number Tested	No Action	Referred to Eye Clinic	Re-Test	Wearing Glasses	
				Satis- factory	Referred to Eye Clinic
1,367	1,031	71	233	31	1

SPECIALS

Number Tested	No Action	Referred to Eye Clinic	Re-Test	Wearing Glasses	
				Satis- factory	Referred to Eye Clinic
590	285	108	148	45	4

Vision testing of 9 year olds in Schools :-

Number Tested	No Action	Referred to Eye Clinic	Re-Test	Wearing Glasses	
				Satis- factory	Referred to Eye Clinic
1,083	831	62	118	72	-

HEARING TESTS

Hearing tests of 5 year olds

	Number Tested	Referred to School Medical Officer	Referred for Re-Test	Number without hearing loss	Cases of Confirmed Deafness	
Routine Examinations	1,363	108	167	1,088	No. 6	% 5.5
Special Examinations	525	93	273	159	15	16.1
TOTAL	1,888	201	440	1,247	21	10.4

Verminous Condition:

During the year 14,423 examinations were carried out, and 355 pupils, or 2.46 of the pupils inspected, were found to be infested to some degree. Two cleansing notices were issued on pupils under Section 54 (2) of the Education Act, 1944.

Minor Ailments:

During the year 143 children attended the minor ailments clinic at Parkinson Avenue where minor dressings and treatments are carried out.

School Clinic:

The table opposite shows the number of children who attended the two weekly clinics.

SCHOOL CLINIC

CLINIC			
	ASHBY	SCUNTHORPE	TOTAL
Total Attendance	400	390	790
First Attendance	181	243	424
Skin	-	-	-
	2	-	2
	3	-	3
	1	14	15
Eyes	1	-	1
	1	-	1
	-	4	4
Ears	3	3	6
	-	-	-
	-	1	1
Nose and Throat			-
Speech			1
Lymphatic Glands			-
Heart			-
Lungs			4
Deve-lop-ment	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Ortho-paedic	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	1	6	7
Ner-vous Sys-tem	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Psy-cholo-gical	1	1	2
	49	22	71
Misc.	5	18	23
	-	-	-
Otherwise dealt with			-
No appreciable defect			-
Special medical examinations			172
Inoculations			6
Post audiometric examinations			105
	58	114	
	5	1	
	49	56	

Treatment of Defects

The procedure for the disposal is unaltered.
Disposal of new cases found at routine inspection in 1965.

Number of cases referred to G.P.'s	34
------------------------------------	----

Of these the following action was taken -

Number of cases referred to specialists	14
---	----

Treated by G.P.'s	7
-------------------	---

No treatment necessary	2
------------------------	---

Number of cases referred to specialists by School Medical Officer	15
---	----

Number of cases referred to audiometrician	34
--	----

Number of cases referred to eye clinics	145
---	-----

Number of cases attended eye clinic	116
-------------------------------------	-----

Number of cases awaiting appointment at eye clinic	29
--	----

Number of cases treated privately	-
-----------------------------------	---

Eye Clinic.

Cases of defective vision found in school are referred to a special eye clinic run by the eye specialist at Parkinson Avenue Clinic. This is by appointment only and is a service specially designed for the school children.

Out of a total of 1,559 children who attended the eye clinic during the year 713 children were prescribed glasses.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects.

132 children had operations for tonsils and adenoids.

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment.

During the winter months there were 75 sessions held at the two clinics. Out of a total attendance of 219 children, 14 attended for the first time.

Handicapped pupils requiring education at special schools or boarding in boarding homes (as submitted to the Minister of Education)

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted	(3) Deaf (4) Partial Hearing	(5) Physically handicapped (6) Delicate	(7) Maladjusted (8) E.S.N.	(9) Epileptic (10) Speech defects	Total cols. 1-10					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1965											
A. Children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes.	boys	-	-	-	1	-	3	11	-	-	15
	girls	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	-	-	13
B. (i) of the children included at A, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
(ii) of the children assessed prior to 1st January, 1966 number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
	girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
TOTAL	boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
B(i) and B (ii)	girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
On or about 20th January, 1966, number of handicapped pupils											
C. (i) requiring places in special schools -											
(TOTAL)											
(a) day	boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	22
	girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
(b) Boarding	boys	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
	girls	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
(ii) included at (i) who had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting -	boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) day places	girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) boarding places	boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) included at (i) who had reached the age of 5, but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school were awaiting -											
(a) day places	boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16

Children found unsuitable for education at school

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1965

(1) Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944.....5

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partial hearing		(5) Physically handicapped (6) Delicate		(7) Maladjusted (8) E.S.N.		(9) Epileptic (10) Speech defects		Total cols. 1 - 10 (11)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(b) boarding places	girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11
	boys	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
(iv) included at C(i) had been awaiting admission to special schools for more than one year.	girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20
(a) day places	girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9
	boys	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
(b) boarding places	girls	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
D. (1) on the registers of -											
(1) maintained special schools as -	boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	71
(a) day pupils	girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	56
(b) boarding pupils	boys	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
(2) non-maintained special schools as -	girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
(b) boarding pupils	boys	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	7
	girls	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	1	-	8
(ii) on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the County Council	boys	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
	girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (d) (i) and D(ii)	boys	-	-	4	1	3	2	71	1	1	83
	girls	-	-	3	-	4	-	60	1	-	68
Number of children from the authority's area who are receiving special education in special schools or who are boarded in homes	boys	-	-	4	1	4	4	93	1	1	103
Total of sections C(i) (a) and (b) and D	girls	-	-	3	-	7	-	75	1	-	86
E. being educated under arrangements made by the County Council in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944 -											
(i) in hospitals	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
(ii) at home	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table illustrates the position concerning handicapped pupils in the Borough as on 31st December, 1965.

Category	New cases ascertained	Cases removed from register	Remaining on register at end of year	Incidence per 1,000 school population	No. at special schools	No. at ordinary schools	Not at school	Number awaiting admission to special schools
Blind	-	-	1	0.07	-	1	-	-
Partially Sighted	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaf	-	2	7	0.49	7	-	-	-
Partially Hearing	5	5	16	1.12	1	15	-	-
Delicate	5	6	18	1.26	-	18	-	-
Physically Handicapped	14	10	44	3.09	7	31	6	5
Educationally Sub-normal	41	48	258	18.13	112	146	-	36
Maladjusted	3	6	10	0.70	2	8	-	2
Epileptic	-	1	4	0.28	2	2	-	-
With speech defects	8	30	158	11.10	1	156	1	-
TOTALS	76	109	516	36.26	132	377	7	43

DENTAL REPORT 1965

1965 saw the opening of the new Ashby Clinic and with it a second dental unit, consisting of 2 surgeries, a recovery room, dark room, work room and waiting room.

In the early months, Ashby Dental Clinic was well staffed by part-time dental officers, Messrs Pagnum, Allen and Cooper. The latter two stayed for a short period only, Mr. Pagnum until his sudden death in October 1965. Mr. Teehan joined the staff as a full-time dental officer but resigned later in the year. The Dental Section of Ashby Clinic had then to close temporarily due to shortage of staff.

The first Dental Auxiliary to work in Scunthorpe, Miss Janet Schoon joined the staff in January 1965 working at Parkinson Avenue Dental Clinic with Mrs. Clayton.

Under supervision of a Dental Officer an Auxiliary may do simple fillings, extraction of deciduous teeth under local anaesthetic, give local anaesthetic but only infiltration and prophylaxis. She does of course give instruction in Dental Health.

Miss Schoon in addition to treating patients at Parkinson Avenue Clinic, visited primary schools in Scunthorpe giving instruction to children in Dental Health. New Dental Health Education materials were purchased for this purpose cine films, models, posters, pamphlets, books etc.. Miss Schoon also made some of her own teaching equipment.

It is hoped Dental Health Education can be given at regular intervals to school children by the Dental Auxiliary.

Table showing Dental Inspection and Treatment

Sessions devoted to:-	1965
Inspection	106
Treatment	1,230
Dental health education	174
Inspections:-	
A. First inspection at school	6,710
B. First inspection at clinic	1,356
C. Number of children re-inspected at school or clinic	48
Total inspected	8,114
Number of A & B found to require treatment	5,191
Number of C found to require treatment	12
Total found to require treatment	5,203
Number of A & B offered treatment	4,705
Attendances and treatment:-	
First visit	2,951
Subsequent visit	4,542
Total visits	7,493
Additional courses of treatment commenced	91
Fillings - permanent teeth	4,531
Fillings - deciduous	1,126
Permanent teeth filled	3,508
Deciduous teeth filled	993
Permanent teeth extracted	556
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,918
General anaesthetics	866
Emergencies	329
Number of pupils x-rayed	146
Prophylaxis	1,149
Teeth otherwise conserved	48
Number of teeth root filled	98
Inlays	5
Crowns	115
Courses of treatment completed	2,821
Orthodontics	
Cases remaining from previous year	6
Cases commenced during year	4

Continued:-

Cases completed during year	6
Cases discontinued during year	1
Number of removeable appliances fitted	4
Number of fixed appliances	-
Pupils referred to hospital consultant	1

Prosthetics

Pupils supplied with F.U. of F.L. dentures	-
Pupils supplied with other dentures	14
Number of dentures supplied	14

Anaesthetics

General anaesthetics administed by dental officers	-
---	---

Non-School Dental Work for Year 1965

	M. & C.W.		
	Mothers	Infants	Total
Sessions as Operator	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	51
Sessions as Anaesthetist G.A.	-	-	-
Number of new patients inspected	37	152	189
Number found to require treatment	44	118	162
Number of new patients treated	41	116	157
Number made dentally fit	24	100	124
Number of appointments made for treatment	74	237	311
Number of attendances made for treatment	74	217	291
Extractions L.A.	15	9	24
Extractions G.A.	39	90	129
Administrations L.A.	8	4	12
Administrations G.A.	8	37	45
Fillings	50	98	148
Scaling and/or gum treatment	12	7	19
Silver nitrate treatment	-	-	-
Other Operations. Dressings, etc.	9	30	39
Radiographs	4	2	6
Complete dentures	2	-	2
Partial dentures	4	-	4
Repairs	-	-	-

Subject's Name			Subject's Address		Subject's Phone Number	
First Name	Last Name	Initials	Street Address	City	Home Phone	Work Phone
John	Doe	J.D.	123 Main St	New York	212-555-1234	212-555-5678
Jane	Smith	J.S.	456 Elm St	Los Angeles	213-555-9876	213-555-4321
Robert	Johnson	R.J.	789 Oak St	Chicago	312-555-2345	312-555-6789
Emily	Williams	E.W.	101 Pine St	San Francisco	415-555-3456	415-555-7890
Michael	Brown	M.B.	202 Cedar St	Seattle	206-555-4567	206-555-8901
Sarah	Miller	S.M.	303 Birch St	Portland	503-555-5678	503-555-9012
David	Wilson	D.W.	404 Spruce St	Denver	303-555-6789	303-555-0123
Alice	Moore	A.M.	505 Ash St	Phoenix	602-555-7890	602-555-1234
James	Taylor	J.T.	606 Hickory St	San Diego	619-555-8901	619-555-2345
Patricia	Anderson	P.A.	707 Walnut St	San Jose	408-555-9012	408-555-3456
Christopher	Thomas	C.T.	808 Chestnut St	San Antonio	214-555-0123	214-555-4567
Michelle	Clark	M.C.	909 Sycamore St	Fort Worth	817-555-1234	817-555-5678
Kevin	White	K.W.	1010 Magnolia St	El Paso	915-555-2345	915-555-6789
Nancy	Green	N.G.	1111 Dogwood St	San Jose	408-555-3456	408-555-7890
Gregory	Adams	G.A.	1212 Redwood St	San Jose	408-555-4567	408-555-8901
Stephanie	Nelson	S.N.	1313 Cypress St	San Jose	408-555-5678	408-555-9012
Timothy	Harris	T.H.	1414 Juniper St	San Jose	408-555-6789	408-555-0123
Rebecca	Roberts	R.R.	1515 Fir St	San Jose	408-555-7890	408-555-1234
Brandon	King	B.K.	1616 Hemlock St	San Jose	408-555-8901	408-555-2345
Christina	Wright	C.W.	1717 Spruce St	San Jose	408-555-9012	408-555-3456
Matthew	Scott	M.S.	1818 Cedar St	San Jose	408-555-0123	408-555-4567
Amber	Green	A.G.	1919 Birch St	San Jose	408-555-1234	408-555-5678
Justin	Adams	J.A.	2020 Walnut St	San Jose	408-555-2345	408-555-6789
Heather	Clark	H.C.	2121 Chestnut St	San Jose	408-555-3456	408-555-7890
Eric	White	E.W.	2222 Sycamore St	San Jose	408-555-4567	408-555-8901
Stephanie	Green	S.G.	2323 Dogwood St	San Jose	408-555-5678	408-555-9012
Timothy	Harris	T.H.	2424 Redwood St	San Jose	408-555-6789	408-555-0123
Rebecca	Roberts	R.R.	2525 Cypress St	San Jose	408-555-7890	408-555-1234
Brandon	King	B.K.	2626 Juniper St	San Jose	408-555-8901	408-555-2345
Christina	Wright	C.W.	2727 Spruce St	San Jose	408-555-9012	408-555-3456
Matthew	Scott	M.S.	2828 Cedar St	San Jose	408-555-0123	408-555-4567
Amber	Green	A.G.	2929 Birch St	San Jose	408-555-1234	408-555-5678
Justin	Adams	J.A.	3030 Walnut St	San Jose	408-555-2345	408-555-6789

R E P O R T S

R E P O R T S

During the year reports on various subjects were presented to the Health and Welfare Committee. A few of these not dealt with elsewhere require mention.

One report drew attention to the urgent need for increased accommodation at Headquarters another highlighted the increased staffing requirements.

A report on Exfoliative Cytology dealt with the advantages of the Cervical Smear Test in the early detection of Cancer of the Cervix and outlined a scheme for starting such a service in the Borough. The scheme was approved but the first clinic for Cervical Cytology was not held until January of 1966.

A further report on the need for an essential laundry service together with an outline of how such a scheme could be run demonstrated the Health Committee's continued interest in this project which has been under discussion for the past two years. This outline suggested the use of the laundry at the new Brigg Adult Training Centre.

A report on the care of bedridden patients within the Borough was occasioned by the fact that at present the number of beds available for old people in the area is not sufficient to cope with the demand, with the result that some such cases remain at home and therefore become the care of the District Nursing Service and the Home Help Service. The care of these patients in unsatisfactory home circumstances is always difficult and the work is made harder and less rewarding, because circumstances nullify so much the effort. The report suggested that the Borough might make available and staff a house in one or two different areas in the town to which these patients could be transferred to and grouped for convenience while still being nursed and attended by the district nurses and home helpers. This was suggested as a temporary expedient only until the necessary hospital beds became available.

A report on the School Dental Service is reproduced in its entirety. The County Council has retained the use of one Dental Surgery in the Borough for approximately half of each week. This is the explanation of the otherwise puzzling reference, to three and a half surgeries.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the School Dental Service in Scunthorpe.

The School Dental Service was delegated in 1962.

Conditions on take-over

Premises

Parkinson Avenue Clinic contained the only dental facilities in the town.

These consisted of two dental surgeries and one recovery room and one dental waiting room. One dental surgery was retained by the County on a part time basis and was and still is being used up to about five sessions a

/Cont'd.

week by county officers.

The equipment and chairs were so old and in such bad repair that they were immediately condemned and the whole dental suite was put down for overhaul. The electric wiring of the whole clinic was condemned by experts and a general plan for overhaul and redecoration of the clinic as a unit was put to the County Council but turned down. The improvements had, therefore, to be done piecemeal and are still a long way from completion.

By 1963 the two dental surgeries had been re-equipped and re-decorated and by 1964 a dental x-ray apparatus and dark room had been added.

No dental laboratory has as yet been provided but the facilities have been improved in the surgery used by the Orthodontist to his satisfaction.

Staff

One full-time Dental Officer was transferred to the Borough on take-over.

Present Conditions

In Parkinson Avenue two modernised dental surgeries are available and in January 1965 the first real addition to surgery accommodation in the town was added when the Ashby Clinic with a dental suite of two surgeries, dark room, waiting room, dental laboratory and recovery room, was opened.

Future Accommodation

A dental suite of two surgeries is included in both the Riddings and Westcliff clinic plans.

The surgery accommodation was:-

1962 - 2 chairs
1963 - No change
1964 - No change
1965 - 4 chairs

A dentist must have a chair to work to and the maximum number of dentists employable was, therefore, limited to one full-time officer and one part-time officer by the shortage of surgeries. These conditions persisted until January, 1965.

The Ministry recommendation as regards staffing of Dental Officers for the School Dental Service is one for every 3,000 children if a comprehensive service is to be given.

The school population in 1962 was 13,362 giving an entitlement of five Dental Officers. In 1965 it is 14,245 giving an entitlement of five Dental Officers.

/Cont'd.

The County establishment allowed to the Borough was:-

in 1962 - 2 dentists
in 1963 - no change
in 1964 - no change
in 1965 - 3 dentists and 1 auxiliary
in 1966 - 3 dentists and 1 auxiliary

The number of dental surgeries required in the town should have been:-

in 1962 - 5 chairs, and
in 1965 - 7 chairs

The figure includes an allowance of one chair for the use of the County Council and one chair for the use of the Dental Auxiliary.

The Dental Auxiliary is a new class of worker who must work in a surgery next to a qualified Dental Officer and, therefore, it is necessary to plan for dental suites in new clinics to have two dental surgeries otherwise a Dental Auxiliary cannot be deployed.

The number of Dentists transferred in 1962 was one.

The number of Dentists employed up until 1965 was one.

In 1965 three part-time Dentists and one full time Dental Auxiliary were also employed and the three and a half dental chairs available are now fully used.

Deployment of Dentists

The one Dental Officer transferred in 1962 had already agreed with the County Dental Officer that since the whole of the town could not be covered the aim should be to give the recommended type of service to as many schools surrounding the Parkinson Avenue Clinic, as possible. The recommended service is one school visit per year to the school to pick out the children who require treatment and then to carry out the treatment on all who accept.

The schools included in this yearly visit and treatment were:-

Secondary Modern Schools - Scunthorpe Boys
Scunthorpe Girls
Foxhills

Primary schools - C. of E. Infants
C. of E. Junior
Crosby Infants
Crosby Juniors
Henderson Avenue Infants
Henderson Avenue Juniors

Special schools - St. Hugh's
St. Luke's Occupation Centre

The Dental Officer's figures for the years up to March, 1965 are as follows:-

1962

Total School Population - 13,362

School Population who received a dental inspection (routine)	2,407
Total number of school children inspected	3,544
" " " " " treated	1,754
" " " " " needing treatment	2,761
" " " " " who attended for treatment (R & S)	3,385

1963

Total School Population - 13,446

School Population who received a dental inspection (routine)	2,760
Total number of school children inspected	4,164
" " " " " treated	2,229
" " " " " needing treatment	3,125
" " " " " attended for treatment (routine and specials)	3,252

No additional schools were inspected to those in 1962.

1964

Total School Population - 14,136

School population who received a dental inspection (routine)	4,316
Total number of school children inspected	4,572
" " " " " treated	1,812
" " " " " needing treatment	2,769
" " " " " Attended for treatment (routines and specials)	3,464

In addition to the normal schools inspected, Brumby Junior Boys' and Ashby Girls' School were inspected by Mr. Pagnum and Mr. Allen.

1965 (January and February)

Total School Population January - 14,245 (St. Luke's 72)

Total number of school children inspected	1,520
" " " " " needing treatment	975
" " " " " offered	887
" " " " " attended for treatment	672

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Administration

The best method of administering the dental service at present is to divide the town into four areas and appoint four Area Dental Officers, because this would ensure that each Dental Officer would spend 100% of his or her time doing actual dentistry. If the present County system is imposed the one Area Dental Officer will have to spend at least 40% of her time on administration and supervision. At the present stage of progress in the Borough it is reasonable to appoint only two Area Dental Officers because of the shortage of dental chairs.

Summary

In a Ministry recommended service in 1962 Scunthorpe should have had four Dental Officers full time and four properly equipped dental surgeries. In 1965 Scunthorpe should have five full-time Dental Officers and six dental surgeries. In 1962 Scunthorpe had one full time Dental Officer on the lowest salary grade and one and a half available surgeries in unusable condition, due to old equipment.

In 1965 Scunthorpe has three and a half modernised and well equipped surgeries and one full time Dentist and one full time Dental Auxiliary and three part time Dental Officers. The service has been restricted by lack of surgeries and is still limited to half efficiency by lack of surgeries.

Conclusions

The School Dental Health Service has been restricted by lack of adequate estimate provision and lack of adequate establishment provision based on need. It is unfortunate that this is still true and more than ever unfortunate that this is still true and more than ever unfortunate that the Health and Welfare Service at County level and also at Borough level has been judged once again on the inadequate financial provision of previous years instead of on the Ministry guidance and on the huge amount of work to be done.

No loving mother would give her baby half the recommended amount of food required simply because of an unscrupulous or careless nanny who had been giving it a quarter of its recommended feeds.

A very big change of heart and attitude is required both at Borough Council and at County Council level before the general public of Scunthorpe can hope to receive an adequate general Health and Welfare Service, because after all School Dental Health is a relatively small part of the whole picture and if satisfaction is expressed because this service has been improved from failing to serve three quarters of the demand to failing to serve half the demand and at this level restrictions are re-imposed, what hope for this or the rest of the Health and Welfare Services in this area in the future can there be.

March, 1965

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